

# Psychological Abstracts

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# 1949 DIRECTORY

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In the alphabetical list of 6735 members, the 1949 Directory of the Association gives the names of the members, their addresses, their present positions, their last degrees, and their class of membership. Membership lists for the Divisions of the Association, the lists of Diplomates in the fields of clinical, industrial, and counseling of the American Board of Examiners in Professional Psychology, the By-Laws, and a geographical and institutional index of members are included. The editor is Helen M. Wolfe of the Association staff. 250 pages, \$2.00.

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| <b>Hudson, Dr. Bradford B.</b> Dept. Psych, Rice Institute, Houston, Tex. Asst. prof. PhD 47. A.   | <b>Hunt, Mr. Wilson L.</b> Boston State Hosp, 591 Morton St, Dorchester Center 24, Mass. Clin. psych't. AM 47. A '49.   |
| <b>Huesman, Miss Mary A.</b> Bureau of Child Study, Board of Education, Room 724, 228 N. LaSalle St, Chicago 1, Ill. Psych't. MA 28. A 16; '48.          | <b>Hunter, Dr. Elwood C.</b> Dept. Education, Tulane Univ, New Orleans 15, La. Head of dept. PhD 35. A 5, 15.   |
| <b>Huey, Edith H.</b> 13644 Forsythe Ave, Columbus 1, Ohio. Sch. psych't, Bd. Educ. MA 43. A 16.   |   |



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# Psychological Abstracts

VOLUME 24

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## GENERAL

846. Appicciafuoco, Romolo. *Sommario di psicologia*. (Handbook of psychology.) (3rd ed.) Roma: Orsa Maggiore, 1949. 243 p. L. 420.—This is an elementary textbook of psychology that is defined as "the study of man in its psycho-physical unity." A short historical introduction is followed by 20 chapters covering such topics as psychological life, attention, stimuli and psychological life, perception, imagination, association, memory, thought, affectivity, practical activity, personality as psycho-physical unity, childhood, adolescence, intelligence, tests, work, vocational guidance and mental deficiency. An appendix (by Luigi Meschieri) of 29 test items and applications, bibliography and biographical notes supplement the text.—A. Manoil.
847. Boring, Edwin G. (*Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.*) *The Harvard list of books in psychology*. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1949. 77 p. \$1.00.—"This list of six hundred twelve books, all of which we regard as important and valuable in psychology at the present time, has been prepared as a cooperative undertaking by twenty members of the instructing staffs of the Department of Psychology and the Department of Social Relations in Harvard University (ten from each Department)." The entries are arranged under 31 subject categories and the majority of them have brief annotations. Author index.—C. M. Louttit.
848. Goodenough, Florence L. (*U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.*) *Mental testing, its history, principles, and applications*. New York: Rinehart, 1949. xix, 609 p. \$5.00.—This textbook is organized into 4 parts. Part 1 is composed of 6 chapters and gives an historical orientation to the field. Part 2 consists of 13 chapters and deals with the principles and methods of mental testing, including problems of sampling, analysis and selection of test items, units of measurement, standard scores and their derivatives, analysis of variance, mental organization, etc. Part 3 comprises 9 chapters and deals with the various tests and scales used to measure intelligence, aptitude, achievement, personality, etc. Part 4 with 8 chapters discusses the application of mental tests in the areas of industry, social welfare, the armed forces, etc. Bibliography.—H. Feifel.
849. Kornilov, K. N. *Psikhologiya*. (Psychology, a text for the middle schools.) Moscow: GIZ, 1946. 151 p.—A brief and simple statement of the present point of view of Soviet psychology. A strong emphasis on voluntarism, plasticity, materialism, psycho-physical monism, etc. Sections are devoted to the subject-matter and methods of psychology, the social and biological foundations of personality, the psychic processes, and to individual-psychological characteristics of the person. (Cf. 9: 1531).—R. A. Bauer.
850. Kornilov, K. N., Smirnov, A. A., & Teplov, B. M. [Eds.] *Psikhologiya*. (Psychology.) (3rd ed.) Moscow, 1948. 454 p.—A basic textbook for pedagogical institutions. This is a somewhat expanded version of the texts by Kornilov (24: 849) and by Teplov (24: 856) abstracted in this issue. It devotes proportionately more space to the study of the psychological characteristics of the individual. Under "The psychology of personality" are included chapters on: interests, abilities and special skills, temperament, and character. (See 16: 2542).—R. A. Bauer.
851. Künzli, Arnold. *Die Angst als abendländische Krankheit; dargestellt am Leben und Denken Soeren Kierkegaards*. (Anxiety as an occidental illness; presented through the life and thinking of Soeren Kierkegaard.) Zürich: Rascher, 1948. 290 p. Frs. 15.50.—Kierkegaard's psychic cleavage from which his anxiety originated, was a mirror image of the cleavage of his time, which he experienced as his personal destiny, as deepest religious and philosophical problem, which he formed in his work. As essential cause of this anxiety-laden cleavage, the modern over-evaluation of the intellect at the expense of other psychic functions is stressed. Through this excessive culture of intellect, the modern intellectual westerner lost the ground from under his feet, as it were, and as a consequence, Christianity, his own form of religion, also became more and more intellectualized. Kierkegaard believed himself destined for reforming the shallow and dogmatic "Christianity" of his time. The book comprises an introduction and 3 chapters: "Kierkegaard's protest against the times," "The anxiety neurosis" (a psychoanalytic interpretation of his life, interspersed with autobiographical documentation) and "Kierkegaard in the mirror of the 20th century." Extensive annotations.—R. Lassner.
852. Levin, A. J. *The Oedipus myth in history and psychiatry; a new interpretation*. *Psychiatry*, 1948, 11, 283-299.—No effort is made to undermine Freud's contribution to unconscious processes that reach back into childhood but the new interpretation of the Oedipus myth "points to deeper—and possibly simpler—sources of the effects he noticed when it is understood that the father is hated as a depriver and the mother is wanted because she is the nearest



female; when it is possible to notice in the very mandatory family restrictions and cultural taboos the deceptive substitutes offered as palatable disciplines by parents who were themselves deceived when they were 'fed' with the need to conform as a substitute for oral and love requirements."—*N. H. Pronko.*

853. Macaulay, Mary. (*Iona Adult Education Centre, London.*) *Understanding ourselves.* London: Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1949. xi, 148 p. 7s. 6d.—Evinces an interest in the overall pattern of growth of the human being, the author presents initially her general interpretation of the laws of life and of growth. This is followed by a more specific discussion of marriage, infancy, childhood and adolescence. It is pointed out that "the patterns in human nature given in this book may be taken to have been proved authentic by observation."—*P. K. Hastings.*

854. Moloney, James Clark. *The magic cloak: a contribution to the psychology of authoritarianism.* Wakefield, Mass.: Montrose Press, 1949. xvii, 345 p. \$5.00.—Most of the chapters were written while the author served as medical officer in the Navy psychiatric service although the book is an outgrowth of a paper written in 1940 entitled, "The unconscious influences in the choice of an occupation," which has been retitled *The Magic Cloak* and which sets the theme for the whole book in its separate treatment of patients, analysts, schizophrenia, the meek who shall inherit the earth, war neurosis, phantasia, success and failure, escape, death, psychosomatics, Oriental stoicism and an outlook upon the future. Most individuals wear a magic cloak as a symbol of authority and omnipotence, which they eventually fail to distinguish as a mere assumption of majesty and to see through their own camouflage. "The Psychology of the Okinawan" is reprinted from *Psychiatry*.—*N. H. Pronko.*

855. Schuhl, Pierre-Maxime. *Imagination et science des cristaux, ou Platonisme et minéralogie.* (Imagination and the science of crystals, or Platonism and mineralogy.) *J. Psychol. norm. path.*, 1949, 42, 27-34.—As a matter of fact, Plato, who from the first recognized its independent value and made use of it in his theory of elements, neglected the possibilities of geometry in his mineralogy. The author accounts for the delay in the development of crystallography, which is so intimately related to geometry, by the fact that until recently the interest of lapidaries and philosophers in gems was mainly directed toward their color, an interest which lent itself better to poetic allusion than to the advancement of scientific knowledge. Transfer of attention to form has led to studies by X-ray with their resulting revelations of atomic structure. However, the scientist may use color in his tests, and the moralist may find symbolic significance in the form, while with Plato we may find pleasure in the beauty of both.—*M. Sheehan.*

856. Teplov, B. M. *Psikhologiya.* (Psychology.) 2nd ed. Moscow, 1948. 190 p.—Similar to the

texts by Kornilov (24: 849) and by Kornilov, Teplov and Smirnov (24: 850). Less emphasis on the physiological basis of psychology and the presentation of material seems better adapted to needs of middle school children than in Kornilov.—*R. A. Bauer.*

#### THEORY & SYSTEMS

857. Fodor, Nandor. *The search for the beloved.* New York: Hermitage Press, 1949, viii, 400 p. \$5.00.—"Life is a continuity which does not begin at birth; it is split up by birth. The result of this splitting is pre-natal amnesia, but there is also an unconscious persistent effort to re-establish the lost continuity by annulling the trauma of birth." Birth is a distinct traumatic event, and, since this is the origin of trouble, there is a biological character to abnormal urges. The text is divided into 3 sections: The trauma of birth, return to the womb, and traumata of the unborn—*J. W. Bowles, Jr.*

858. Frank, Richard L. *Psychoanalysis.* In *Spiegel, E. A., Progress in neurology and psychiatry*, (see 24: 1286), 557-570.—"The following trends can be noted in the literature for 1948. Better methods of teaching psychoanalysis are being sought out and organized. Freud's theoretic constructs are being applied, strengthened, developed and extended. Finally, the application of psychoanalysis is being studied and applied to an ever widening group of conditions." 33 references.—*N. H. Pronko.*

859. Langeveld, M. J. *Enige overwegingen omtrent de begrippen "fixatie" en "regressie."* (Some notes on the concepts of fixation and regression.) *Vlaam. Opvoedk. Tijdschr.*, 1947, 27, 264-276.—This is an exposition of the doctrine of Freud on fixation and regression and the application by Meng, Flugel, etc.—*R. Piret.*

860. Leontiev, A. N. *Vazhneishie zadachi sovetskoi psikhologii v svete itogov sessii Vsesoiuznoi Akademii selskokhoziaistvennikh nauk im V. I. Lenina.* (The most important tasks of Soviet psychology in light of the summary report of the Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences.) *Sovetskaya Pedagogika*, 1949, No. 1, 76-85.—The lessons of the victory of Lysenko in the biological controversy must be applied to psychology. The question of inheritance is extremely important, especially in the field of child psychology. Our psychologists now take cognisance of the decisive role of training in the formation of the human personality. However, the concrete questions of the nature of inherited abilities, of their mutability and their significance for psychic development are almost untouched. It is understandable, naturally, that no sort of mechanical transference into human psychology of the doctrine of inheritance and its mutability in plants and animals is possible. But this does not mean that human psychology may sidestep the problem of the role of innate abilities. The most important questions of the development of the psyche are the questions of its historical development in man, and the question of the psychic development of the child. The ruling Marxist doctrine stresses the role of

historico-social factors in the development of the human psyche. Soviet psychology is faced with the important task of constructing an *historical psychology*. Furthermore, the most important lesson of the biological discussions is that progressive science must be subordinated to the tasks of progressive socialist practice.—R. A. Bauer.

861. Naidu, P. S. **Orientation in psychology.** *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1944, 19, 71-75.—Beginning with William James, "the most unsystematic of psychologists," the author criticizes the disorderly arrangement of the various textbooks of psychology. He explains this disorganization by saying that psychologists lack a single unitary theory and that therefore psychologists do not feel that they need to organize their material on any plan. The author finds a few textbooks which follow the same organization and mentions among others those written by Woodworth and Murphy. Then he explains how the properly written book should be organized and suggests "that the long continuing state of chaos in psychology may be remedied only by the introduction of the orienting concept drawn from the hermistic principles of William McDougall."—W. E. Walton.

862. Paulus, J. **La psychologie et son langage selon l'école française.** (Psychology and its language according to the French school.) *Tijdschr. Phil.*, 1948, 10, 661-672.—There have been successively 3 kinds of psychology which differentiate themselves by language as well as method: structuralism, functionalism and behaviorism. The French psychology, especially of P. Janet, has contributed actively to the success of behaviorism.—R. Piret.

863. Rado, Sandor. **Mind, unconscious mind, and brain.** *Psychosom. Med.*, 1949, 11, 165-168.—"One may conceive of the mind as the loudspeaker of the brain. This is a crude analogy because mind is not only a loudspeaker but also its own audience." Consciousness is awareness of the running report produced as its inward expression by the underlying nervous activity of the brain. The latter may be called the reporting process and is physiologic. Consciousness, or the awareness process, is psychologic. The central nervous system carries on activities also at non-reporting levels (thus equivalent to unconscious). The main forms of activity to, from, and at these non-reporting levels are described.—J. W. Bowles, Jr.

864. Scott, W. Clifford M. **Some embryological, neurological, psychiatric and psycho-analytic implications of the body scheme.** *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1948, 29, 141-155.—A broad outline of the body schema is put forward here to be followed by more detailed papers. The body schema is defined as "that conscious or unconscious integrate of sensations, perceptions, conceptions, affects, memories and images of the body from its surface to its depths and from its surface to the limits of space and time." Neurological, psychological and psycho-analytic conceptions are related to the genesis of the body schema in the individual and to his present and future functioning.—N. H. Pronko.

865. Snyder, Laurence H. (U. Oklahoma, Norman.) **The genetic approach to human individuality.** *Sci. Mon.*, N. Y., 1949, 68, 165-171.—Within species populations, unique genetic and environmental variations affecting a diversity of traits lead to individual uniqueness. Analysis of gene-chromosome structure exposes the possibilities of enormous genetic variation through possibilities for mutations in individual genes and interaction effects. As genetic methods develop, more about the genetic (and environmental) backgrounds for individual differences will be known. The author's organization of "principles of population genetics" are presented, Mendelian genetics providing only the principles for the family component of genetic individuality.—B. R. Fisher.

866. Sokolov, M. V. **K probleme razvitiia psikhiki.** (The problem of the development of the psyche.) *Sovetskaiâ Pedagogika*, 1949, No. 2, 40-48.—The Institute of Psychology of the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences and the department of psychology of the Moscow University held joint meetings in Sept. and Oct. 1948 to discuss A. N. Leontiev's "Essay on the development of the psyche." The discussion revolved around 4 problems; (1) the origin of the psyche; (2) the development of the psyche of animals; (3) the principle of activity in psychology; (4) the origin and historical development of consciousness. The criterion of psychic activity in lower organisms was the ability to respond to stimuli which did not have an immediate effect on the physiological function of the organism. This was considered a fruitful line of attack, but not entirely satisfactory. The stages of development of the psyche of animals, according to Leontiev, are the stages of sensation (reflects isolated stimuli), perception (reflects entire objects), and intellectualization (sees relationship between objects). The concept of activity is a central element in Leontiev's thinking. He considers it to be the concept most important in explaining character formation. All these points of view were regarded as progressive ideas in the development of Soviet psychology, but there were reservations and criticisms in detail in each instance.—R. A. Bauer.

867. Thorndike, Edward L. **Selected writings from a connectionist's psychology.** N. Y.: Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1949. vii, 370 p. \$3.50.—This collection of articles and parts of articles has been edited by Thorndike including certain brief additions to explain the contributions and the arrangement and combination of sections from 2 or more articles. The 23 chapters include 7 related to learning theory, 2 on values, and 2 on language, while the remainder covers such topics as ideomotor action, mental abilities, personality, etc. The selections date from 1913 to 1947.—C. M. Louttit.

868. Thouless, Robert H. (U. Cambridge.) **Psychical research and experimental psychology.** *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1948, 39, 97-101.—". . . the time has come when it must be recognized that some at least of the odd facts reported in 'psychical research' or



'parapsychology' are proved beyond any reasonable possibility of doubt. . . . Their importance lies in their implication for basic psychological theory, for nothing ought to appear odd and unexpected to an adequate theoretical system. They demand that we must think out again the theoretical system on which our psychology is based. When this system is adequate, parapsychological facts will no longer seem odd but will be such as we should expect."—*L. E. Thune.*

## METHODS &amp; APPARATUS

869. Farris, Edmund J., & Griffith, John Q., Jr. [Eds.] (*Wistar Inst. Anat. & Biol., Philadelphia, Pa.*) *The rat in laboratory investigation.* (2nd ed.) Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1949. xvi, 542 p. \$15.00.—In the new edition of this book (see 16: 2944) the 29 original contributors and their assistants cover the same topics under the same headings. The 100 additional pages are devoted to doubling the section on drug dosage and expanding slightly those on the osseous and digestive systems. The text of the sections on the eye of the Albino rat, the Central nervous system, and Technics for the investigation of behavioral phenomena in the rat are unchanged. The seniority of the editors has been reversed.—*R. B. Bromiley.*

870. McCarthy, Philip J. (*Soc. Sci. Res. Coun., New York.*) *A class of methods for estimating reaction to stimuli of varying severity.* *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1949, 40, 143-156.—During the war the Statistical Research Group at Princeton University investigated problems involved in the so-called "staircase" methods which are designed to discover the relationship between reaction and severity of stimulus, when the reaction is treated as of the all-or-none type. Such methods, applicable in physics and biology, are familiar also in psychology. The Single Explosion Method (Method of Limits), the Up and Down Method and the Sequential Method are outlined and statistical tests for their efficiency described.—*E. B. Mallory.*

871. Wolfle, Dael; Likert, Rensis; Marquis, Donald G., & Sears, Robert R. *Standards for appraising psychological research.* *Amer. Psychologist*, 1949, 4, 320-328.—A subcommittee of the Policy and Planning Board has outlined and revised material for the Research Policy Report. To plan research intelligently each area must be examined to determine its gaps and points of greatest development. One method to analyze progress consists of the 8 criteria enumerated as in this article. The first 4 criteria deal with the foundation of hypotheses and their organization into scientific theories.—*R. Mathias.*

872. Worden, Alastair N. [Ed.] (*U. Coll. Wales, Aberystwyth.*) *The UFAW handbook on the care and management of laboratory animals; with an appendix on statistical analysis.* London: Bailliere, Tindall & Cox, 1947. xvi, 368 p. \$8.50.—This handbook issued by the University Federation of Animal Welfare discusses the problems of ac-

commodation, nutrition, breeding, handling, anesthesia and disease of the following animals: rabbit, guinea pig, Norway rat, black rat, mouse, wild house mouse, wood mouse, deer mouse, cotton rat, common or field mole, Orkney mole, golden hamster, ferret, hedgehog, pigeon, canary, amphibia, *Xenopus laevis* daudin (a toad), and fresh water fish. A chapter is devoted to pests and their controls and one to the "rights of laboratory animals" (English licensing laws). There is a 70 page appendix dealing with statistical procedures.—*R. B. Bromiley.*

(See also abstracts 1026, 1033)

## NEW TESTS

873. Ammons, Robert B. (*Tulane U., New Orleans, La.*), Butler, Margaret N., & Herzog, Sam A. *The Vocational Apperception Test: plates and manual.* New Orleans, La.: R. B. Ammons, 1949. 25 p. \$7.25.—A series of 10 plates for women and 8 for men are included, suitable for the projective testing of vocational attitudes and information. Each plate pictures a single occupation. Instructions are given for administration and extensive suggestions outlined for scoring and evaluation. Scoring consistency was found to be high for the stories given by groups of 35 college men and 40 college women tested. A reasonably high validity was also indicated in terms of comparison with Strong scores and personal information. It is suggested that this test should prove useful in vocational guidance and research relating personality structure and vocational problems.—*C. Wing.*

874. Franck, Kate (*U. California, Berkeley.*), & Rosen, Ephraim. *A projective test of masculinity-femininity.* *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1949, 13, 247-256.—A new projective test is described. 36 incomplete drawings, consisting of a few simple lines, are completed by the subject. Men characteristically close off stimulus areas; they tend to enlarge, expand the stimulus; they tend to emphasize sharp or angular lines. Women leave stimulus areas open or elaborate the area within the stimulus itself; they tend to blunt or enclose sharp lines or angles. The test is a measure of degree of acceptance of the individual's sex role, conscious or unconscious.—*S. G. Dulsky.*

875. Guilford, J. P., Shneidman, E. S., & Zimmerman, W. S. (*U. Southern California, Los Angeles.*) *The Guilford-Shneidman-Zimmerman Interest Survey.* *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1949, 13, 302-306.—This article is limited to a brief description of the GSZ Interest Survey with emphasis upon some of its novel features, an account of its development, and a presentation of some preliminary results. There are 9 general interest categories, each of which has 2 special interest traits, e.g., Artistic, appreciative and expressive. A unique feature of this Survey is the vocational score and a hobby score for each of the 18 special interest traits. There is a total of 360 items; time for administration is approximately 45 minutes. Scoring time is 2 to 3 minutes.—*S. G. Dulsky.*



876. Rapkin, Maurice, & Wheeler, William Marshall. A Projective-Motor Test for personality analysis. *Rorschach Res. Exch.*, 1949, 13, 87-91.—This test, which has been administered as part of a battery, to about 30 normal and institutionalized subjects "attempts to integrate motor expression techniques and association techniques in a series of operations that provide progressively greater pressure on the ego-structure and its defenses. . . . First, the subject is given a word to which he responds by drawing a symbolic representation. . . . Upon completion of the list (40 words) he is asked to recall the stimulus word for each symbol, and later to show the association between the symbol and the word. Next, he verbally associates to those original stimulus words which he was unable to recall. Then he is asked to show his position in relation to the symbol, and also to evaluate the symbol in terms of his satisfaction with it, and whether or not it is pleasant to him." Scoring procedures and an interpretive manual are in preparation.—E. M. L. Burchard.

877. Wechsler, David. (*Bellevue Hosp., New York.*) Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children; manual. New York: The Psychological Corp. 1949, v, 113 p.—The new scale is intended primarily for school-age children. While the concept of the M.A. has been abandoned, the qualities of the I.Q. have been retained. Rationale, standardization statistics, and general test considerations are presented. Directions for test administration, scoring criteria, and scoring tables are given. Underlying the Scale is the theory that intelligence cannot be separated from the rest of personality, and "a deliberate attempt has been made to take into account the other factors which contribute to the total effective intelligence of the individual."—H. P. David.

## STATISTICS

878. Dwyer, Paul S. (*U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.*) Pearsonian correlation coefficients associated with least squares theory. *Ann. math. Statist.*, 1949, 20(3), 404-416.—The zero-order correlation between the predicted value of a variable and the observed value of the variable is the multiple correlation. The zero-order correlation between residuals for two different variables, when the prediction is from a common set of variables, is the partial correlation. These considerations lead to an investigation of all zero-order correlations involving the various variables associated with the least squares theory. Other zero-order correlations include the multiple alienation coefficient, the part coefficient, and certain other coefficients not previously defined. The case of a single predicted variable and the case in which two or more variables are predicted simultaneously are examined. A theoretical development of the different coefficients, expression of the formulas in determinantal form, a matrix presentation of the material, and an outline of the calculational techniques are included.—G. C. Carter.

879. Fruchter, Benjamin. (*U. Texas, Austin.*) Note on the computation of the inverse of a triangular matrix. *Psychometrika*, 1949, 14, 89-93.—Several methods for calculating the inverse matrix exist, but they are laborious and limit the usability of the multiple-group method when a large number of factors are to be extracted simultaneously. A simplified method is presented.—M. O. Wilson.

880. Hamaker, H. C. (*N. V. Phillips Gloeilamp-enfabrieken, Eindhoven, Netherlands.*) Random sampling frequencies; an implement for rapidly constructing large-size artificial samples. *Proc. Kon. Ned. Akad. v. Wet.*, 1949, 52, 432-439.—Random sampling tables are applied chiefly to artificial sampling where it is required to sample some distribution such as the Poisson distribution. Where large samples are required, the procedure is typically tedious. A technique is described for the rapid and convenient construction of random samples of large size.—R. W. Burnham.

881. Hamilton, Max. (*U. Coll., London, Eng.*) A simple diagram for obtaining tetrachoric correlation coefficients. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1949, 39, 168-171.—A simple nomograph for use in obtaining tetrachoric correlation coefficients is presented and its use described. "The results are generally accurate to three decimal places when the more uneven dichotomy is no further than 70% and 30%."—L. E. Thune.

882. Hansen, Morris H., & Hurwitz, William N. On the determination of optimum probabilities in sampling. *Ann. math. Statist.*, 1949, 20(3), 426-432.—A method for determining the probabilities of selection which minimize the variance of the sample estimate at a fixed cost is developed. Approximations with practical applications are presented. In many sampling problems, the use of constant probabilities is neither necessary nor desirable. It is not only possible to obtain unbiased or consistent estimates with varying probabilities of selection of sampling units, but it is also possible to reduce the variance of sample estimates by use of this device. A table and formulae are included.—G. C. Carter.

883. Harris, Chester W. (*U. Wisconsin, Madison.*) Projections of three types of factor pattern. *J. exp. Educ.*, 1949, 17, 335-345.—This paper develops a method of obtaining from the orthogonal factor matrix a primary factor pattern which fits a particular geometric model and which is consistent with certain kinds of empirical data. A specific model, the tetrahedron in 3 dimensional space plus its analogues in higher dimensional space, is postulated. The author shows the relationship between the extended vectors solution and the projection of the m-dimensional model into (m - 1) space. The test vectors project into (m - 1) space as points. Collinear points in this space define lines which represent planes of the coordinate hyperplanes. In addition to defining the projections of the m-space configuration a method is shown for representing each one on a plane. 3 types of 4-space primary factor patterns, either orthogonal or oblique, de-

fined in terms of the maximum "complexity" of any variable are presented. Further problems utilizing the same general approach are suggested.—E. F. Gardner.

884. Hoel, P. G., & Peterson, R. P. (U. California, Los Angeles.) A solution to the problem of optimum classification. *Ann. math. Statist.*, 1949, 20(3), 433-438.—By using a general theorem, the space of the variables of classification is separated into population regions such that the probability of a correct classification is maximized. This theorem is applicable for any number of populations and variables but requires a knowledge of population parameters and probabilities. A second theorem makes it possible to establish a large sample criterion for determining an optimum set of estimates for the unknown parameters. The two theorems may be combined to yield a solution to the problem of how best to discriminate between two or more populations. Mathematical derivations are included.—G. C. Carter.

885. Holzinger, Karl J. (U. Chicago, Ill.) Applications of the simple method of factor analysis. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1949, 40, 129-142.—"This is a simple exposition of certain concepts in oblique factor analysis, a comparison of two ideal types of test configuration, and the application of the Simple Method of Factor Analysis to problems where the clustering of test vectors warrants such a technique."—E. B. Mallory.

886. Horst, Paul. (U. Washington, Seattle.) Determination of optimal test length to maximize the multiple correlation. *Psychometrika*, 1949, 14, 79-88.—Intercorrelation, validities and multiple correlation of a battery of tests with a criterion are altered as lengths of the tests are altered, the alterations being a function of the reliabilities. It is possible to determine the amount each test must be changed in order to produce a certain  $R$  with the criterion if the time allowed and the reliability for each test as well as the intercorrelations and validities of all the tests are predetermined.—M. O. Wilson.

887. Jarvis, John A. A graphical representation of test reliability. *J. exp. Educ.*, 1949, 17, 387-388.—With  $npg$  as a maximum the author substitutes in the Kuder-Richardson formula for test reliability to show in graphic form the relationship between test reliability and the standard deviation of that test. The family of curves plotted in Figure 1 shows the effects on the reliability of various length tests of increased variability within the obtained scores. "This graph then provides a means of visualizing the increase in reliability with an increase in variability and a rough check on test reliability when computed by other means."—G. G. Thompson.

888. Keats, J. A. Note on establishing norms in a large city system. *J. exp. Educ.*, 1949, 17, 383-385.—This is a critical note on a previous report by Stein (22:5348) in which the problem of establishing measures of central tendency and variability for scores on a test administered in a large school system was considered. The present author develops a

more exact procedure for obtaining an unbiased estimate of the population variance. This is accomplished by estimating the amount by which the pooled within schools variance has been reduced by the selective factors associated with different levels and ranges of socio-economic status found in various schools within a large city. The data reported by Stein have been re-analyzed by this preferred approach and the results compared with those obtained from the previous analysis. The proposed procedure is developed in the appendix.—G. G. Thompson.

889. Luce, R. Duncan, & Perry, Albert D. (Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge.) A method of matrix analysis of group structure. *Psychometrika*, 1949, 14, 95-116.—Using two concepts,  $n$ -chain and clique, which have simple relationships to certain matrices, it is possible to determine group structures by methods which are more rapid and more certain than the less systematic methods. The method is described and applied and certain unsolved problems are indicated.—M. O. Wilson.

890. Madow, William G. (U. North Carolina, Chapel Hill.) On the theory of systematic sampling, II. *Ann. math. Statist.*, 1949, 20(3), 333-354.—Two theorems which have applications in sampling are derived. In designing sample surveys we should try to induce negative correlation between strata. If a population has a concave upwards correlogram, and if strata are defined in an optimum fashion for the selection of one element at random from each stratum, then we can define a systematic type design that will be more efficient than independent random selection from each stratum. Various results in systematic sampling of clusters are presented largely as applications of the more general theorems. Formulae are developed for showing the conditions under which systematic sampling may be expected to be more efficient than random or stratified random sampling.—G. C. Carter.

891. Quenoille, M. H. (Rothamsted Experimental Station, Harpenden, Eng.) Problems in plane sampling. *Ann. math. Statist.*, 1949, 20(3), 1949, 355-375.—The relative accuracies of systematic and stratified random sampling in one dimension are considered. The problem of estimation of linear sampling error is discussed. Methods of sampling an area are presented, and ways of expressing the accuracies of these methods are derived. These expressions for large samples are compared with special references to correlation functions which appear to be theoretically and practically justified. Systematic sampling is shown to be more accurate than stratified random sampling in many cases. Examples are used to illustrate methods of estimating sampling errors. Tables and mathematical derivations are included.—G. C. Carter.

892. Tucker, Ledyard R. (Educational Testing Service, Princeton, N. J.) A note on the estimation of test reliability by the Kuder-Richardson formula. *Psychometrika*, 1949, 14, 117-119.—For quick estimates of test reliability the K-R formula (21) is used

instead of (20), but it frequently underestimates the reliability. Formula (20) yields a much better estimate, but requires an item analysis. This formula is rewritten so as to be identical to (21) except for the addition of the S.D. of the item  $p$ 's.—*M. O. Wilson.*

(See also abstract 932)

#### REFERENCE WORKS

893. Froehlich, Clifford P., & Spivey, Helen E. **Guidance workers' preparation.** Washington, D. C.: Federal Security Agency, Office of Education, 1949. 45 p.—Compiled from college catalogs of the academic year 1948-49, this directory, designed for the use of persons seeking to prepare themselves as counselors, lists the current guidance training courses offered in 1010 accredited U. S. institutions (universities, colleges, and teachers colleges). Basic guidance courses and related courses are divided into 12 broad training areas which are discussed in the introduction.—*L. N. Mendes.*

894. Warren, Howard C. [Ed.] **Diccionario de psicología.** (Dictionary of psychology.) México, D. F.: Fondo de Cultura Económica, 1948. xvi, 383 p. \$25.00 Mex.—Spanish translation of Warren's "Dictionary of psychology" (see 9: 499).

#### ORGANIZATIONS

895. Peatman, John Gray. **Policy and plans of the APA. I. The council and the problem of representation.** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1949, 4, 329-330.—A sub-committee of the Policy and Planning Board suggests that APA members study the By Laws, in relation to the problem of representation. The following main questions need to be answered. (1) Should the representational structure of the APA be changed? (2) Should present essential features of APA By Laws be retained for another five years? (3) If change is thought desirable should the present structure be entirely abandoned or only modified?—*R. Mathias.*

#### HISTORY & BIOGRAPHY

896. ———. **Herbert S. Conrad.** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1949, 4, 363.—Portrait.

897. ———. **Beatrice Edgall, 1871-1948.** *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1949, 39, 121-122.—Obituary and portrait.

898. Brosin, Henry W. **William C. Menninger, M.D., President 1948-1949; a biographical sketch.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1949, 106, 13-15.—Biographical sketch. Portrait facing p. 1.

899. Cannon, Dorothy F. **Explorer of the human brain; the life of Santiago Ramón y Cajal (1852-1934).** New York: Henry Schuman. 1949. xv, 303 p. \$4.00.—This biography of Cajal is prefaced by a brief memoir by Sir Charles S. Sherrington. The biographer traces Cajal's development from his childhood as the son of a village physician to his achievement of scientific eminence in the field of neurology. Selected bibliography of Cajal and 77

references to sources. Frontispiece portrait.—*C. M. Louttit.*

900. Culpin, Millais. **An autobiography.** *Occup. Psychol., Lond.*, 1949, 23, 140-152.—This autobiography of an English psychiatrist traces the development of his interest in the neuroses associated with war and industrial employment. Portrait facing p. 140.—*G. S. Speer.*

901. Iudin, T. I. **Nevro-psikhiatricheskii sezd, sessii i konferentsii v SSSR za 30 let.** (Neuropsychiatric congresses, sessions, and conferences in the USSR over thirty years.) *Neuropatol. i psikiatr.*, 1947, No. 5, 25-29.—A chronicle of meetings held during the last thirty years. Reasons for calling meetings, general topics discussed, and composition of delegates are given.—*R. A. Bauer.*

902. Kolbanovskii, B. N. **A. S. Makarenko kak psikholog.** (A. S. Makarenko as a psychologist.) *Sovetskaiâ Pedagogika*, 1949, No. 3, 19-29.—As a pedagogue in pre-revolutionary Russia Makarenko was outspokenly dissatisfied with the work of the orthodox psychologists, who concentrated their attention on abstract functions and their interrelation. This work, he found, was of no use in pedagogy. They had forgotten the problem of personality. He worked out his own synthetic approach to personality, stressing the person's most important traits. When the Revolution came, Makarenko was quick to recognize the fact that a new society needed new people and that it was the task of education to train them. Particular interest was placed on the group, which, unlike the prevailing view in educational psychology, he did not regard simply as a group of interacting individuals who respond to one and the same stimuli. He regarded the group as a complex of goal striving individuals.—*R. A. Bauer.*

903. Lafora, G. R. (General Hosp., Madrid, Spain.) **Spanish psychiatry during the last decade.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1949, 105, 901-903.—Psychiatry in Spain had reached its peak in 1936, with works on brain pathology, the anatomy and physiology of the nervous system, and in the field of experimental psychology. The Division of Mental Hygiene initiated a workable plan for the advancement of mental health, which was interrupted during the Civil War (1936-9). Nevertheless, during this period many works covering all phases of psychiatry were contributed by Spanish neurologists, physiologists, and psychiatrists. Between 1939-1942 psychiatric productivity declined considerably. Spanish psychiatry, during the last decade, has been concerned with practical therapeutics. A notable lack of attention towards experimental problems of a neuropathological nature is indicated.—*R. D. Weitz.*

904. Olsen, Clarence W. **Science and scruples: François Magendie (1783-1855) and Sir Charles Bell (1774-1842).** *Med. Arts Sci.*, 1949, 3, 21-24.—The discovery and formulation of the Bell-Magendie Law are here discussed with special reference to the personalities of the two investigators, their attitudes toward experimentation, and procedures used in publication of findings. No conclusion as to priority



of either in the development of the principle is reached.—*L. A. Pennington.*

905. Plotnikov, P. I. Očistit sovetakuiu psikhologii ot bezrodnogo kosmopolitizma. (Soviet psychology must be cleansed of footloose cosmopolitanism.) *Sovetskaiâ Pedagogika*, 1949, No. 4, 11-18.—S. L. Rubinshtein, whose *Foundations of General Psychology* is still the basic text in Soviet psychology, is criticized for his lack of "party vigilance" in his discussion of the history of psychology. Example: he says that Pavlov started work on conditioning and behaviorism shortly after, but independently of Thorndike. This evaluation is criticized in that it places Thorndike on an equal footing with Pavlov, the giant of Russian psychology.—*R. A. Bauer.*

906. Shamarian, A. S. Tridsat let sovetской neurologii i psikiatrii. (Thirty years of Soviet neurology and psychiatry), *Neuropatol. i Psikiatr.*, 1947, No. 5, 3-18. (*Anglo-Soviet J.*, 1948, Summer, 18-22, trans. by Beatrice King.)—Soviet psychiatry is based on a thorough understanding of the underlying anatomical and physiological factors. Psychopathology bases its fundamental concepts on the principles of the physiology and pathology of the brain. Studies of localization of function are very important. Pavlov's theories of inhibition are supported by the effectiveness of sleep-therapy. Much attention has been given in clinics to the study of pathogenesis, pathological anatomy, the treatment and prevention of intoxication, particularly industrial intoxication. Since the war, work has been resumed in mental hygiene.—*R. A. Bauer.*

907. Taylor, Frederick R. (*Bowman Gray Sch. Med., Wake Forest Coll., Winston-Salem, N. C.*) Dorothea Lynde Dix: America's greatest woman. *N. C. med. J.*, 1949, 10, 317-320.—The work of Dorothea Lynde Dix in lobbying legislatures at home and abroad to house adequately the insane is briefly recounted with special mention of her activity in the state of North Carolina.—*F. C. Sumner.*

908. Vasil'ev, L. N. P. Rezviakov. *Fiziol. Zh. S.S.S.R.*, 1949, 35, 137-139.—A biography and resume of Rezviakov's work in the physiology of the nervous system.—*I. D. London.*

909. Zangwill, O. L. (*U. Oxford, Eng.*) The theory of emotion: a correspondence between J. T. MacCurdy and Morton Prince. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1948, 39, 1-11.—In 1920 and 1921 J. T. MacCurdy and Morton Prince engaged in a series of personal communications dealing, in general, with the topic of emotion. The present paper is given over largely to publishing the complete texts of these communications. The first letter of the series (MacCurdy to Prince) is not available, but from Prince's reply and from MacCurdy's other writings, it is apparent that MacCurdy raised five specific questions. In 3 letters Prince answers MacCurdy's questions and presents some personal views on the topic of emotion and personality structure. The topic is further developed in 2 replies which MacCurdy sent to Prince. In addition to presenting the texts of the letters, the author

attempts to place the discussion in its proper historical setting and to present a brief appraisal of MacCurdy's views on emotion.—*L. E. Thune.*

(See also abstract 1276)

#### PROFESSIONAL PROBLEMS OF PSYCHOLOGY

910. American Psychological Association. Committee on Training in Clinical Psychology. Doctoral training programs in clinical psychology: 1949. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1949, 4, 331-341.—The criteria and methods involving classification or rating of an institution are enumerated. The evaluation of graduate departments for training in clinical psychology are discussed. Four statistical tables give (1) the estimated number of graduated students by degree and major area objectives, (2) prediction of degrees in clinical and other areas of psychology from 42 graduate departments, (3) student-staff ratios in university departments for clinical and other areas of psychology, (4) distribution of graduate students by departments.—*R. Mathias.*

911. Balint, Michael. On the psycho-analytic training system. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1948, 29, 163-173.—In over 25 years one of the most important problems of psychoanalysis, the training of future psychoanalysts, has been discussed in print hardly at all. This inhibition influences training in an unhealthy way because experts do not make their knowledge public. Furthermore, experts have been too dogmatic about training procedures while candidates have been too respectful to their training analysts, a condition which is examined in its historical development. An appendix discusses American Institutes which are not above the criticisms applicable to European centers.—*N. H. Pronko.*

912. Day, Florence R. (*Smith Coll. School for Social Work, Northampton, Mass.*) Problems of collaboration between the clinic center and the psychology department in providing clinical experience. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1949, 13, 272-278.—The problem of collaboration is to differentiate clinical training that may properly be of such educational stature as to deserve academic recognition from clinical experience that is merely learning by doing without educational controls. The university must assume the educational responsibility of the student. Some of the Smith College procedures are discussed.—*S. G. Dulsky.*

913. Grotjahn, Martin. The role of identification in psychiatric and psychoanalytic training. *Psychiatry*, 1949, 12, 141-151.—The utility, complication and management of identification is discussed in all its ramifications as it operates in the learning as well as the teaching of psychoanalysis.—*N. H. Pronko.*

914. Shnirman, A. L. Problemi psikhologii vospitaniâ v kurse obshchei psikhologii. (Problems of the psychology of education in the course in general psychology.) *Sovetskaiâ Pedagogika*, 1949, No. 5, 56-63.—At the present time students in pedagogical institutes have only one course in psychology—

general psychology. There is discussion about introducing a course in educational psychology, but until some decision is reached the course in general psychology must be overhauled so as to give more emphasis to educational psychology. Suggestions are made as to how this may be done at each point in the course.—R. A. Bauer.

915. Warson, Samuel R. (Washington U. Sch. Med., St. Louis, Mo.) **Affective learning and the student-teacher relationship.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1949, 106, 53-58.—The learning process leading to the development of constructive social values is discussed. Involved is "affective learning" or the "drives or attitudes which develop in an essentially unconscious manner." The 4-week clerkship in clinical psychiatry at the Washington University School of Medicine is described. Relationships between the junior medical students and their teacher are reviewed. Parallels are drawn between the student-teacher and the patient-physician relationship, and between the psychotherapeutic and learning processes. Affective learning depends most upon a satisfactory student-teacher relationship. Student attitudes towards patients and himself are revised as a result of the course.—R. D. Weitz.

(See also abstracts 1070, 1275, 1527)

#### PHYSIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY

916. Abrams, M., DeFriez, A. I. C., Toteson, D. C., & Landis, E. M. (Harvard Med. Sch., Boston, Mass.) **Self-selection of salt solutions and water by normal and hypertensive rats.** *Amer. J. Physiol.*, 1949, 156, 233-247.—"This paper describes studies on normal [rats and rats made hypertensive by enclosing their kidneys in latex rubber capsules] indicating (a) the range of variation in self-selective intakes of certain isosmotic salt solutions, (b) the lowered intake of NaCl and NaHCO<sub>3</sub> by hypertensive rats (but insufficient to restore blood pressure to normal), and (c) the unchanged intake of certain salts which sometimes alleviate hypertension of man or animals."—R. B. Bromiley.

917. Brod, Jan, & Sirota, Jonas H. (New York U. Coll. Med.) **Effects of emotional disturbance on water-diuresis and renal blood flow in the rabbit.** *Amer. J. Physiol.*, 1949, 157, 31-39.—"Emotional disturbance and painful stimuli cause antidiuresis by decreasing renal flow (PAH clearance) and filtration rate (creatinine clearance)."—R. B. Bromiley.

918. Catchpole, Hubert R., (U. Illinois Coll. Med., Chicago.) **Reproduction.** *Annu. Rev. Physiol.*, 1949, 11, 21-44.—206 articles published during the period April 1, 1947 to June 1, 1948 are reviewed under the headings of: The ovary and ovulation, Female reproductive tract, Pregnancy and parturition, The mammary glands and lactation, Estrogens, natural and synthetic, Reproduction in the male, The hypophysis, Animal breeding and ecology, Enzymes and reproductive control, and Reviews and books. The major sections have numerous sub-headings.—R. B. Bromiley.

919. Cox, L. W. **The relationship of the thyroid gland to muscular work performed by the albino rat.** *Quart. J. exp. Physiol.*, 1948, 34, 115-122.—Experiments were designed to record the amount of work performed by the gastrocnemius muscle preparation in the anaesthetized rat under conditions of normal thyroid metabolism, hyperthyroidism, and hypothyroidism. 3 groups of healthy white rats of both sexes, 4 months old, and fed on standard diet were used. The duration of each experiment was 20 hours. Results indicated that (1) both hypothyroid and hyperthyroid animals performed less work than the normal animals. (2) Thyroidectomized animals, with iodine added to diet, performed about the same as normal animals. (3) No animal normal or abnormal in thyroid metabolism under stated condition, showed muscular fatigue during the 20 hours of the experiment.—G. C. Hanson.

920. Daum, Kate, Tuttle, W. W., & Wilson, Marjorie. **VII. Thiamine requirements and their implications.** *J. Amer. diet. Ass.*, 1949, 25, 398-404.—The literature on thiamine studies in man was briefly reviewed and the implications of the findings for the problem of thiamine requirements were discussed in the final paper of the series. The authors place the minimal daily thiamine requirement of young adults (women, normal body weight, intake of 2,500 Cal. of mixed diet) at 0.25 to 0.30 mg. B<sub>1</sub> per 1,000 Cal. but point out that this represents a value, applicable to the majority but not to all subjects. With reference to the specific criteria of "fitness," mention is made that electrocardiograms were taken at the beginning and end of the experimental periods; no changes were noted. The sensory tests, in accordance with the general experience, were insensitive to thiamine restriction. The reaction time differentiated clearly only between daily intakes of 140 and 1,340 mcg. B<sub>1</sub>. Maximum work output and mechanical efficiency were the physiological responses most sensitive to differential thiamine intake.—J. Brožek.

921. Daum, Kate, Tuttle, W. W., Wilson, Marjorie; & Rhodes, Helen. **II. Urinary excretion of thiamine.** *J. Amer. diet. Ass.*, 1948, 24, 1049-1053.—Subjects on restricted B<sub>1</sub> intake excreted, on the average, 19.3 mcg. per day during the first week and 17.8 during the sixth week. During the first 5 weeks of Exp. II the 6 supplemented subjects (+1,200 mcg. B<sub>1</sub>) excreted on the average 19.2, 36.4, 70.2, 203.2, and 243.7 mcg. per day. In the subjects for whom the data were available for the 6th week there was a further rise of 40.0 mcg. Marked individual differences in excretion levels of the subjects maintained on identical intake levels were noted.—J. Brožek.

922. Daum, Kate, Tuttle, W. W., Wilson, Marjorie; Rhodes, Helen, & Osborne, Margaret. **I. Low-thiamine diets.** *J. Amer. diet. Ass.*, 1948, 24, 945-952.—Menus were given for 3 meals per day for the 2 basal diets providing approximately 140 and 200 mcg. B<sub>1</sub>. The diet contained a normal amount of protein (55-60 grams per day) and provided daily

about 2,500 Cal. The intake was adjusted to meet the individual caloric requirements by changing the servings of energy-giving foods, low in B<sub>1</sub>. The diet was considered palatable and was eaten for extended periods of time without protest from the subjects. An attempt was made to make it attractive in both content and variety. A list of foods used in the diet was included, together with their calculated and assayed thiamine values, and actual recipes were given. (See additional abstracts in this section, also numbers 981, 1030, 1031.)—J. Brožek.

923. Ginetinskii, A. G. *Kholinergicheskaiia struktura myshechnogo volokna.* (The cholinergic structure of muscle fiber.) *Fiziol. Zh. S.S.S.R.*, 1947, 33, 413-428.—In the course of evolution a reduction in the amount of cholinergic substance in the muscle fiber took place. Concurrently, the physiological role of acetylcholine in the muscles of higher vertebrates came to be limited to that of a mediator transmitting excitation. In lower vertebrates acetylcholine still maintains an indirect role in muscle contraction. The course of evolution has brought about an increased precision in the chemoreceptive properties of muscles and, instead of a multivalent relationship to chemical stimuli, a strictly selective one.—I. D. London.

924. Gzizian, D. M. (*Lesgaft Inst. Natural Sci., Leningrad, Russia.*) *Vliianie chastichnoi ekstirpatsii nadpocheknikov na motornuiu funktsiiu golodnogo zheludka.* (The influence of partial extirpation of suprarenal glands upon gastric hunger-contractions.) *Fiziol. Zh. S.S.S.R.*, 1947, 33, 223-228.—Partial extirpation of the suprarenal glands produces a biphasic effect upon the gastric hunger-contraction periods. During the first phase, lasting about one month, the hunger-contraction periods are greatly prolonged. The increase of duration of the intervals of quiescence between the periods is comparatively small. During the second phase the hunger-contraction periods are considerably shortened. The intervals of quiescence and number of contractions are practically unchanged. Injection of cortical hormone for 15 days did not affect these changes in gastric hunger-activity.—I. D. London.

925. Gzizian, D. M. (*Lesgaft Inst. Natural Sci., Leningrad, Russia.*) *Vliianie kortina na periodicheskuu deiatel'nost' golodnogo zheludka.* (The action of cortine on gastric hunger-contraction periods.) *Fiziol. Zh. S.S.S.R.*, 1947, 33, 221-224.—Injection of 0.6 ml cortine does not affect the hunger-contractions of the stomach. In doses 0.9, 1.5, and 4.0 ml cortine shortens the periods of activity and lengthens those of quiescence. The action of cortine is diphasic.—I. D. London.

926. Harlow, Harry F. (*U. Wisconsin, Madison.*) *Physiological psychology.* *Annu. Rev. Physiol.*, 1949, 11, 269-296.—This review discusses and in most cases critically analyses some 67 references appearing in the literature during the period from January 1947 to August 1949. These are classified under the topics of: Central nervous system and behavior, Electroconvulsive shock, Abnormal seiz-

ures, Motivation, and Drugs and diets.—R. B. Bromiley.

927. Huizinga, J. *The digital formula in relation to age, sex and constitutional type.* *Proc. Kon. Ned. Akad. v. Wet.*, 1949, 52, 403-411.—In the human organism, the digital formula is defined as the ratio of the length of the second finger to that of the fourth finger on the same hand. The literature on the application of this formula is surveyed with respect to the following topics: sexual dimorphism, age, typology, racial differences, problems of evolution, and inter-manual differences. Numerous authors and dates are named, but no bibliography appears.—R. W. Burnham.

928. Itina, N. A. *Reaktivnost' lokomotornykh myshits bespozvonochnykh na parasimpatomimeticheskie veshchestva.* (The reactivity of locomotor muscles of invertebrates to the action of parasymphatho-mimetic agents.) *Fiziol. Zh. S.S.S.R.*, 1947, 33, 101-110.—Experimental evidence is adduced to demonstrate the wide reactive capacity of locomotor muscles in certain invertebrate animals to the action of parasymphatho-mimetic agents. This fact is viewed as being in good accordance with Orbeli's theory of the gradual evolution of the nerve-muscle apparatus from a type exhibiting only adaptive-trophic innervation to that of the highly differentiated skeletal muscle with its functional release or trigger innervation.—I. D. London.

929. Janowitz, Henry D., Hanson, M. E., & Grossman, M. I. (*U. Illinois Coll. Med., Chicago.*) *Effect of intravenously administered glucose on food intake in the dog.* *Amer. J. Physiol.*, 1949, 156, 87-91.—"Daily intravenous administration of glucose had no significant inhibitory effect on food intake in the dog during periods of 2 to 9 days."—R. B. Bromiley.

930. Lee, Richard E. (*Syracuse U., N. Y.*) *Vasomotor reactions in the mesenteric and serosal capillary bed during fright and violent muscular activity.* *Proc. Soc. exp. Biol., N. Y.*, 1949, 71, 607-609.—Peripheral vasomotor reactions, permitted by local anaesthesia of the guinea pig's mesentery and gut which, in turn, is maintained in a warmed chamber where continuous microscopic observation occurs, are studied in 2 groups of animals. Group A (20 animals) has long had a "normal" diet; Group B (21 animals) is "moderately" advanced in Vitamin C deficiency. Results suggest "the degree of emotional response to auditory stimuli could be correlated with the magnitude of changes in the visualized splanchnic vessels." Both flight and startle reactions were observed in the two groups of animals; the circulatory changes were not observed, however, in the vitamin deficient. These results are discussed briefly in theoretical terms.—L. A. Pennington.

931. Leimdorfer, A., & Metzner, W. R. T. (*U. Illinois Med. Sch., Chicago.*) *Analgesia and anaesthesia induced by epinephrine.* *Amer. J. Physiol.*, 1949, 157, 116-121.—"Intracisternal injection of epinephrine alone ( $\frac{1}{2}$  - 1 mg/kg) produces surgical



anaesthesia in dogs. . . . Blood pressure, ECG and the EEG remain normal. . . . Respiration is not depressed but stimulated (mainly in amplitude)."—*R. B. Bromiley.*

932. Mather, K. (*John Innes Horticultural Institution, London.*) *Biometrical genetics: the study of continuous variation.* New York: Dover, 1949. 158 p. \$3.50.—This book, addressed to advanced students, teachers and workers with some knowledge of genetics and statistics, is a special study of continuous variation based on modern research showing the kind of evidence upon which this theory is based. Treatment of the subject is made under the following divisions: the genetical foundation; linkage; the number of effective factors; results and concepts. Glossary of symbols and references.—*N. H. Pronko.*

933. Moskaliuk, A. I. (*Naval Med. Acad., Leningrad, Russia.*) *Vliianie kondensatornogo polia U V CH na skrytoe vremia kozhno-myshechnogo refleksa.* (The influence of ultra-high-frequency condenser field on the latent time of the skin-muscle reflex.) *Fiziol. Zh. S.S.S.R.*, 1949, 35, 50-62.—From experiments on the skin-muscle reflex in frogs the conclusion is drawn that the latent time of this reflex is a biological indicator of high sensitivity, permitting one to detect reactions of the organism to exposure in an ultra-high-frequency field even when the dosage is well below minimal therapeutic practice.—*I. D. London.*

934. Sandow, Alexander. (*New York U.*) *Muscle.* *Annu. Rev. Physiol.*, 1949, 11, 297-334.—"In this review the author's primary interest is in studies concerned with the fundamental problems of contraction of skeletal muscle . . . the basic papers . . . excepting a number of significant but previously untreated publications have appeared in the period from April, 1946 to July, 1948." 277 references are cited under the headings of Mechanics, Myothermy, Bioelectricity and excitability, Ultrastructure, enzymology, and mechanisms of contraction, and Miscellaneous.—*R. B. Bromiley.*

935. Stern, Curt. *Principles of human genetics.* San Francisco, Calif.: W. H. Freeman, 1949. xi, 617 p. \$5.50.—An introduction to the fundamentals of genetics by way of the study of human inheritance. Discusses genetic action as it affects the development of the individual and genetic aspects of racial diversity. Both pedigree genetics (genetic analysis of individual families) and population genetics (study of genetic composition of whole populations) are considered. The knowledge regarding the genetic differences between human beings is, for the most part, still highly tentative. Nevertheless, the psychologist will find in the volume relevant data on psychophysiological characteristics (taste and color blindness), psychomotor functions, intelligence, and neuropsychiatric disorders.—*J. Brožek.*

936. Tuttle, W. W., Wilson, Marjorie, Daum, Kate, & Rhodes, Helen. VI. *Oxygen consumption.* *J. Amer. diet. Ass.*, 1949, 25, 322-329.—In order to test the mechanical efficiency in physical work of

moderate intensity, subjects on low thiamine diet were required to pedal on a bicycle ergometer at a uniform rate corresponding to a work output of 1250 kg. m. per 1 min. Oxygen consumption during 1 min. of work and 10 min. of recovery was measured. In Exp. II the experimental subjects became less efficient (in doing the same amount of work, the  $O_2$  intake rose from 5403 cc. to 5693, difference +290) while the control subjects somewhat improved their efficiency (oxygen consumption decreased from 5372 to 5248 cc., difference -124). In Exp. III the same phenomenon was observed. For the 3 groups on 200, 625, and 1,000 mcg.  $B_1$  per day the values for 5th to 8th and 17th to 19th week were 5130 and 5535 (+405), 5344 and 5263 (-80), and 5,470 and 5302 (-168).—*J. Brožek.*

937. Vorontsov, D. S. (*Inst. Animal Physiol., Kiev State U., Russia.*) *Toki delstvii skeletnykh myshs liagushki.* (Action currents in skeletal muscles of frogs.) *Fiziol. Zh. S.S.S.R.*, 1947, 33, 81-99.—Tetanzation of the nerve calls forth, in muscles possessing a large potential, the appearance, in the innervated regions, of a large and unbroken deviation with the spikes of the action potentials arising above it. Muscles, having no slow potential, give no such deviation when tetanized. They respond with a series of separate unfused action currents. The same effect is obtained with muscles possessing a slow potential, when the currents are led off from their nerveless parts or when they are subjected to direct stimulation after curarisation. The view is advanced that the slow potential of the action current is due to the katelectrotonic state of the muscle fibers brought about by the action current of the nerve endings.—*I. D. London.*

#### NERVOUS SYSTEM

938. Arshavskii, I. A. *Razlichia v velichine khronaksii vdol' nervnoi tsepochki u polikhet kak vyrazhenie tak nazyvaemogo "gradienta" (po Chail' du).* (Differences in the magnitude of chronaxie along the nerve-chain in polychaetes as an expression of the so-called "gradient" of Childs.) *Fiziol. Zh. S.S.S.R.*, 1949, 35, 34-41.—Research was conducted on change in magnitude of chronaxie along the nerve-chain in *Nereis*. The view is expressed that the mechanisms, already established by the school of Vvedenskii and Ukhtomskii, lie at the basis of the transmittal of those influences which, according to Childs, the dominant portion of the physiological gradient exerts on the lower-lying subordinate parts of the body.—*I. D. London.*

939. Asratian, E. (*Bekhterev Inst. of the Brain, Leningrad, Russia.*) *Kora bol'shogo mozga i prispособitel'nye svyazaniia v povrezhdennom organizme.* *Soobshchenie V. Opyty s razrusheniem labirintov.* (The cerebral cortex and adaptive phenomena in the injured organism. Report V. Experiments involving destruction of the labyrinths.) *Fiziol. Zh. S.S.S.R.*, 1947, 33, 289-299.—Extensive experiments were carried out on dogs, involving unilateral and bilateral destruction of the labyrinths

and extirpation of the cerebral cortex. The character and course of the subsequent compensatory and decompensatory phenomena are noted and analyzed. The conclusion is drawn that in compensation of disturbed labyrinthine function the higher levels of the central nervous system participate both by means of trophic action on lower-lying portions of the central nervous system and by means of higher reflex integration of their functions.—*I. D. London.*

940. Beritov, I., & Rol'tbak, A. (*Beritashvili Inst. Physiol., Tbilisi*) *Kharakteristika i proiskhozhdenie elektricheskikh potentsialov spinnovo mozga liagushki.* (The character and origin of electric potentials in the spinal cord of frogs.) *Fiziol. Zh. S.S.S.R.*, 1947, 33, 27-48.—A series of electrophysiological experiments on lumbal non-anesthetized frog preparations are reported. When action currents are led off from the surface or from within the cord, it is noted that afferent impulses usually do not evoke the large and rapid potentials that should arise upon stimulation of the nerve cells; potentials like those produced by antidromic stimulation of the motor cells. The view is expressed that in normally excitable frog preparations the nerve cells do not follow the "all or none" law when receiving afferent impulses and respond only by the formation of local processes to the impulses entering their synapses. Nevertheless, the corresponding slow potentials in spite of the considerable decrement with which they spread in a cell, are capable of eliciting the excitation of the axone of this cell.—*I. D. London.*

941. Davenport, Virginia D. (*U. Utah Coll. Med., Salt Lake City.*) *Relation between brain and plasma electrolytes and electroshock seizure thresholds in adrenalectomized rats.* *Amer. J. Physiol.*, 1949, 156, 322-327.—"It is concluded that the electroshock seizure threshold of the adrenalectomized rat is directly correlated with the plasma sodium level."—*R. B. Bromiley.*

942. Freedman, A. M., Bales, P. D., Willis, Alice, & Himwich, H. E. (*Med. Div., Army Chem. Center, Md.*) *Experimental production of electrical major convulsive patterns.* *Amer. J. Physiol.*, 1949, 156, 117-124.—"Intracarotid injection of DFP into curarized rabbits produced high amplitude rapid frequency waves on the electrocorticogram similar to those seen in grand mal seizures. . . . Various patterns were demonstrated that resemble other epileptic tracings." Appearance of seizure-like patterns could be prevented by the injection of atropine.—*R. B. Bromiley.*

943. Graham, Helen Tredway (*Washington U., St. Louis, Mo.*), & Blair, H. A. *The effect of environmental potassium and calcium concentrations on the recovery of the action potential and related functions of nerve.* *J. gen. Physiol.*, 1947, 30, 493-517.—Studies of the effect of K and Ca on frog sciatic nerves show that K alters the action potential in the direction of decreasing the height of the spike and the after-potential, the duration of the after potential, recovery of height and of excitability is delayed, degree and duration of supernormal excit-

ability are decreased, and postcathodal depression and postanodal enhancement are increased and prolonged. Ca produces changes of these function in the opposite direction. Studies of the joint action of K and Ca are reported and discussed.—*S. Marzolf.*

944. Hamberger, C.-A. *Cytochemical investigations on n. vestibularis.* *Acta oto-laryng., Stockh.*, 1948, Suppl. 78, 55-65.—"1. Stimulation of the vestibular nerve within physiological limits is followed by an increase in the nucleoprotein production in the nerve cells of the vestibular ganglion. 2. This increase in the chemical processes can also be observed within the nerve cells belonging to the second neuron within Deiters' nucleus. By using these transneuronal chemical changes it should be possible to localize the vestibular pathway. 3. If the stimulation is exaggerated, a decrease in the post-rotatory nystagmus is observed. This can be correlated with a decrease in the nucleoprotein content in the vestibular nerve cells. 4. Streptomycin causes profound chemical changes in the vestibular ganglion with an inhibition of the nucleoprotein production and consequent depletion of nucleoproteins. The same damage can be observed in the nerve cells belonging to Deiters' nucleus although to a lesser degree. This effect of the streptomycin seems to be selectively linked to the eighth nerve."—*W. R. Garner.*

945. Kennard, Margaret A. *Inheritance of electroencephalogram patterns in children with behavior disorders.* *Psychosom. Med.*, 1949, 11, 151-157.—In families of children with behavior disorders there is similarity in the EEG pattern in the members of a single family; this is especially obvious in members of a family who are of similar age. Dysrhythmic records appeared in 60% of the patients, but in only 40% of their "normal" relatives. This latter figure is much higher than the 10-15% abnormal records in the total normal population. "It is suggested that anxiety or tension may be related to dysrhythmic and unstable EEG patterns, and that, in consequence, a very high incidence of abnormal EEG's appears in the neurotic or psychotic members of families with relatively unstable psychologic background. 13 references.—*J. W. Bowles, Jr.*

946. Kuntz, Albert. *The autonomic nervous system.* In *Spiegel, E. A., Progress in neurology and psychiatry*, (see 24: 1286), 209-240.—Recent contributions are reviewed as they contribute to knowledge about the anatomy, physiology and clinical aspects of the autonomic nervous system. 235-item bibliography.—*N. H. Pronko.*

947. Lifshits, A. V. *Vliyanie gipoksemii na vysshuii nervnuu deiatel'nost'.* (The influence of hypoxemia on higher nervous activity.) *Fiziol. Zh. S.S.S.R.*, 1949, 35, 3-15.—Different degrees of hypoxemia, induced in dogs in chambers simulating pressures of from 1000 to 7000 meters, cause corresponding changes in conditioned reflex activity. High degrees of hypoxemia (6000-7000 m) bring on a diffuse cortical inhibition with disappearance of conditioned reflexes. In moderate degrees of hypoxemia rapid extinction develops. Dogs with nervous



systems of the excitable type gradually adapt to conditions of reduced atmospheric pressure. However, the upper limit of resistance to hypoxemia is not noticeably raised.—*I. D. London.*

948. Lloyd, David P. C., & McIntyre, A. K. (*Laboratories of Rockefeller Inst. Med. Res., New York.*) Bioelectric potentials in the nervous system and muscle. *Annu. Rev. Physiol.*, 1949, 11, 173-198.—Under two major headings, "Concerning nerves" and "Potentials in and about junctional regions" the reviewers discuss and evaluate the literature up to July, 1948. 102-item bibliography.—*R. B. Bromiley.*

949. Lloyd, David P. C., & McIntyre, A. K. (*Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research, New York.*) On the origins of dorsal root potentials. *J. gen. Physiol.*, 1949, 32, 409-442.—The "dorsal root potential" consists of 5 successive deflections, D.R. I, II, III, IV, and V. Only D.R. V has had prior description. Properties of it and other D.R.'s are described.—*S. Marzolf.*

950. Magoun, H. W. Regional physiology of the central nervous system. In Spiegel, E. A., *Progress in neurology and psychiatry* (see 24: 1286), 53-66.—Inferences about the functioning of various structures are reviewed in connection with other than lobotomy operative techniques recently developed. The following topics are considered: cortical effector areas, cerebellum, brain stem and somatic sensation. 136-item bibliography.—*N. H. Pronko.*

951. Magoun, H. W. (*Northwestern U. Med. Sch., Chicago, Ill.*) Somatic function of the nervous system. *Annu. Rev. Physiol.*, 1949, 11, 161-172.—85 articles appearing during the period from July, 1947 to July, 1948 are cited. The major headings of the review are Cerebral cortex, Prefrontal cortex, Effector cortical areas, Cerebellum, Brain stem, and Somatic sensation.—*R. B. Bromiley.*

952. O'Leary, James L. Electroencephalography. In Spiegel, E. A., *Progress in neurology and psychiatry*, (see 24: 1286), 255-272.—Methodology and apparatus, and anatomic, physiologic, and clinical problems are treated from the viewpoint of current advances as they pertain to electroencephalography. 103-item bibliography.—*N. H. Pronko.*

953. Palatnik, S. A. Summatśiā podporogovykh razdrazheniĭ dvigatel'noi zony kory golovnogo mozga teplovnykh zhivotnykh pri katalepsiĭ. (Summation of subthreshold stimulations of the cortical motor zone of warm-blooded animals in catalepsy.) *Fiziol. Zh. S.S.S.R.*, 1949, 35, 27-33.—In bulbocapnine-induced catalepsy, chronaxie and the parameters of subthreshold stimulation of the motor cortical cells undergo sharp change. Chronaxie increases markedly up to .30  $\mu$ F independently of dosage of bulbocapnine. On the other hand, the parameters of summation of subthreshold stimulation change according to dosage. With moderate dosage the critical frequency is about normal (20 to 40/sec.) and the amplitude of summation is increased by about 10-15% of normal. With large

dosage the critical frequency decreases to about 10/sec. and the amplitude also by about 2-8% of the normal. The view is expressed that in catalepsy neural-nerve heterochronaxie develops which accounts for the immobility of the organism.—*I. D. London.*

954. Rasmussen, Andrew T. Neuro-anatomy. In Spiegel, E. A., *Progress in neurology and psychiatry*, (see 24: 1286), 1-22.—Text book and technical reports are reviewed pertaining to the general field as well as to the frontal lobe, cerebral cortex, rhinencephalon, diencephalon, midbrain, brain stem, cerebellum, cranial nerves, spinal cord, spinal nerves, choroid plexus and meninges and finer histology and cytology. 99-item bibliography.—*N. H. Pronko.*

955. Roĭtbak, A. I. Mekhanizm deĭatel'nosti dykhatel'nogo tsentra liāgushki. Soobshchenie I. (The mechanism of activity of the respiratory center in frogs. Report I.) *Fiziol. Zh. S.S.S.R.*, 1947, 33, 171-182.—In the absence of external stimulation the activity of the respiratory center changes with the general spontaneous movements arising from time to time. The latter are often preceded by a number of respiratory movements of gradually decreasing amplitude. After cessation of the general movements, the depressed activity of the respiratory center is replaced by its increased activity. The mechanical stimulation of the skin of the head, stretching and compressing the muscles, and visual stimulation depress respiratory activity. Tactile stimulation of the skin of the extremities, vibratory stimulation, and certain sounds reinforce respiratory activity. Local application of acetylcholine to the medulla oblongata in the region of n. X depresses respiration, followed by a period of increased respiratory activity. Local application to other sections of the medulla oblongata and other parts of the central nervous system either does not influence respiration or leads only to its gradually developing depression.—*I. D. London.*

956. Roĭtbak, A. I. Mekhanizm deĭatel'nosti dykhatel'nogo tsentra liāgushki. Soobshchenie II. (The mechanism of activity of the respiratory center in frogs. Report II.) *Fiziol. Zh. S.S.S.R.*, 1947, 33, 183-192.—In frogs stimulation of the skin of the head in the region of n. V innervation inhibits respiratory activity with prolonged after effect (up to 60 sec.). In some cases darkness increases respiratory activity. Movements of objects in the visual field of the frog reduce the amplitude of respiratory movements and simultaneously elicit a marked increase of the frequency of these movements.—*I. D. London.*

957. Russell, Roger W., Pierce, John F., & Townsend, John C. (*Western State Psychiatric Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa.*) Characteristics of tissue impedance in the rat under conditions of electroconvulsive shock stimulation. *Amer. J. Physiol.*, 1949, 156, 317-321.—"The effective tissue impedance under operating conditions of electroconvulsive shock stimulation consists almost entirely of pure resistance."—*R. B. Bromiley.*



958. Sperry, R. W., & Miner, Nancy. Formation within sensory nucleus V of synaptic associations mediating cutaneous localization. *J. comp. Neurol.*, 1949, 90, 403-443.—Working with salamanders, the authors studied centripetal regeneration of the cranial nerve root V in young and adults. After cross-union of the nerve roots of V and VII, the regeneration of root fibers of V over the pathways of VII resulted in orderly recovery of cutaneous local sign. Contralateral cross-union of the ophthalmic nerves previous to metamorphic emergence of the forelimbs in frog tadpoles resulted in the development of wiping reflexes which were directed toward the wrong side of the head. The authors believe that their results eliminate mechanical guidance and functional adaptation as the factors primarily responsible for neural organization which mediates local sign in amphibians. Further, the patterning of synapses between sensory and central neurones is tentatively explained in terms of the chemoaffinity theory of synaptic formation.—C. P. Stone.
959. Swinyard, Ewart A. (U. Utah Coll. Med., Salt Lake City.) Effect of intracellular electrolyte depletion on brain electrolyte pattern and electroshock seizure threshold. *Amer. J. Physiol.*, 1949, 156, 163-169.—"Data are presented showing the distribution of water, sodium, potassium and chloride in the plasma and brains of rats subjected to acute extracellular electrolyte depletion and subsequent replacement, and the relation of these alterations to concomitant changes in electroshock seizure threshold."—R. B. Bromiley.
960. Vafsiuro, E. G. (Pavlov Inst. Evolutionary Physiol., Koltushi, Russia.) O nekotorykh novykh printsipakh v uchenii o vysshei nervnoi deiatel'nosti. (On some new principles in the theory of higher nervous activity.) *Fiziol. Zh. S.S.S.R.*, 1947, 33, 327-334.—The new principles in the theory of higher nervous activity operate in the large framework of Orbeli's theory of the trophic-adaptive role of the sympathetic nervous system for the organism as a unitary whole. One of the most important of these is that of situational adaptation. It is demonstrated that animals in whom conditioned salivary and defensive responses have been established in two different situations respectively will, when the conditioned stimulus is applied in the inappropriate situation, make a response adequate not to the stimulus but to the situation.—I. D. London.
961. Volokhov, A. A. (Pavlov Inst. Evolutionary Physiol., Koltushi, Russia.) Analiz nekotorykh form reflektornoi deiatel'nosti v embriogeneze. (Analysis of some forms of reflex-activity in embryogenesis.) *Fiziol. Zh. S.S.S.R.*, 1947, 33, 361-372.—From research on the embryo of the rabbit, there may be distinguished 3 basic stages in the development of reflex-activity which is held to proceed from the simple to the more complex: (1) phase of primary local reactions (16-18 days), (2) phase of primary generalization of reflexes (19-26 days), (3) phase of secondary generalization of reflexes (21-26 days). The experimental data are held to uphold Orbeli's evolutionary theory of the functions of the nervous system.—I. D. London.
962. Walter, W. Grey, & Walter, Vivian J. (Burden Neurol. Inst., Stoke Lane Stapleton, Bristol, Eng.) The electrical activity of the brain. *Annu. Rev. Physiol.*, 1949, 11, 199-230.—This is an uncritical review, citing 266 articles appearing during the period from June, 1946 to June, 1948. The major headings are Technical advances, Physiological mechanisms, Biochemistry, pharmacology and metabolism, Heredity and development, and Pathology.—R. B. Bromiley.
963. Woodbury, Dixon M., & Davenport, Virginia D. (U. Utah Coll. Med., Salt Lake City.) Brain and plasma cations and experimental seizures in normal and desoxycorticosterone-treated rats. *Amer. J. Physiol.*, 1949, 157, 234-240.—"Normal rats treated with DCA or injected with isotonic NaCl or CaCl<sub>2</sub> solution have an elevated electroshock seizure threshold. Rats injected with isotonic KCl or MgCl<sub>2</sub> solution or phosphate buffer show lowered thresholds for electroshock convulsions. . . . Any change of more than 3 mEq/l in plasma Na is accompanied by a change in electroshock seizure threshold in the same direction."—R. B. Bromiley.
964. Youmans, W. B. (U. Oregon Med. Sch., Portland.) Visceral functions of the nervous system. *Annu. Rev. Physiol.*, 1949, 11, 139-160.—123 articles published from July, 1946 to June, 1948 are discussed under the main topics of Physiological anatomy, Extraction and identification of epinephrine and of adrenergic neurohormones, Liberation and actions of epinephrine, Autonomic neuroeffector transmission, Visceral reflexes and central levels of function.—R. B. Bromiley.
965. Zimkin, N. V. O funktsional'noi strukture refleksa. Soobshchenie V. Osobennosti funktsional'nykh struktur refleksa pri delstvii fadov, narushaushchikh normal'nykh koordinatsiiu (strikhnin, alkaloidy), i snotvornykh veshchestv. (On reflex functional structure. Report V. Properties of reflex functional structure exhibited under the action of drugs affecting normal coordination (strychnine, alcohol), and of soporifics.) *Fiziol. Zh. S.S.S.R.*, 1947, 33, 61-80.—The action of strychnine, soporifics, and alcohol on a number of reflexes in the rabbit and frog are investigated. Strychnine has a marked influence on reflex functional structure. It produces unequal changes in excitability of various nerve centers, thus leading to the domination of some centers over others and to profound alteration of the normal course of the reflexes. Soporifics elevate thresholds and abolish conduction of weak stimuli from afferent to efferent neurones. With increased intensity of stimulus, however, reflexes are evoked with high degree of coordination. The action of alcohol upon these reflexes is intermediate between that of strychnine and the soporifics.—I. D. London.
966. Zimkin, N. V. (Kirov Military Med. Acad., Leningrad, Russia.) O regulatsii golovnym mozgom funktsional'nogo sostoianiia spinnoego mozga.

**Soobshchenie II. Dlitel'naiá fiktsiia v spinnom mozgu iskhodnogo funktsional'nogo sostoiánia posle dekapitatsii ili razrusheniia golovnogo mozga.** (On the regulation of the functional state of the spinal cord by the brain. Report II. Prolonged fixation in the spinal cord of the initial functional state after decapitation or extirpation of the brain.) *Fiziol. Zh. S.S.S.R.*, 1947, 33, 147-156.—The character of spinal reflexes was studied in frogs before and after severing the connection between the spinal cord and the brain. If the functional state of the spinal cord before its separation from the brain has been altered due to influences exerted by the latter and the character of the spinal reflexes thereby changed, the unusual reflexes persist after the transection of the cord. This persistence of the changed functional state could be observed after the disappearance of post-operative shock and lasted for a long time. When reflex asymmetry is artificially created in the spinal cord by means of unilateral influence by the brain (e.g., by destroying one labyrinth), a durable persistence of this asymmetry is observed after separation of the spinal cord.—*I. D. London.*

**967. Zimkin, N. V., & Medvedev, V. I.** (*Kirov Military Med. Acad., Leningrad, Russia.*) **O regulatsii golovnym mozgom funktsional'nogo sostoiánia spinno mozga. Soobshchenie I. Stimuliruiushchie i ugnetaushchie vlianiia prodolgovotogo mozga na spinnoi mozg lagushki.** (On the regulation of the functional state of the spinal cord by the brain. Report I. Stimulatory and inhibitory influence of the medulla oblongata upon the spinal cord of frogs.) *Fiziol. Zh. S.S.S.R.*, 1947, 33, 129-146.—The separation of the spinal cord from the brain shortens considerably the time during which the reflex excitability of the spinal cord of frogs, in which hypodynamia had been brought about by means of hyperthermia or loss of blood, is retained. This difference in the duration of the retainment of spinal reflexes is observed not only when comparing intact and spinal frogs, but also when comparing bulbar and spinal ones. In the course of the loss of excitability of the spinal cord, a noticeably lesser viability of the afferent functions is observed as compared to that of the efferent ones. In conditions of hypodynamia, the spinal segments lose their afferent functions earlier. With the improvement of the functional state of the spinal cord, its efferent functions are restored before the afferent ones.—*I. D. London.*

(See also abstracts 904, 1358)

#### RECEPTIVE AND PERCEPTUAL PROCESSES

**968. Arslan, M.** **Experimental studies about relations between vegetative nervous system and vestibular function.** *Acta oto-laryng., Stockh.*, 1948, Suppl. 78, 45.—Abstract.

**969. Balavoine, P.** **Observations sur les qualités olfactives et gustatives des aliments.** (Observations on the olfactory and gustatory qualities of foods.) *Mitt. Lebensm. Hyg., Bern.*, 1948, 39, 342-350.—

The composition of a number of foods and beverages (milk, butter, bread, fruit syrup, honey, coffee, chicory, tea, wines, vinegar, brandy) is discussed with respect to the possibility of a chemical analysis giving an exact and complete picture of them. Actual chemical analysis of the substances gives a negative answer in the majority of cases, which shows the importance of the subjective method.—*F. C. Sumner.*

**970. Balavoine, P.** **Sensibilité du gout envers quelques sels toxiques.** (Sensitivity of taste to some toxic salts.) *Mitt. Lebensm. Hyg., Bern.*, 1948, 39, 27-30.—Foods and beverages contain at times feeble quantities of metallic salts or other impurities whose origin is accidental but whose presence poses a hygiene problem. It has been the purpose of the present experimentation to determine the threshold sensitivity of taste to several of these toxic salts for normal subjects. A table of thresholds for Cu, Fe<sup>2+</sup>, Fe<sup>3+</sup>, Pb, Sn, Zn, Al, SO<sub>2</sub>, NH<sub>3</sub> is furnished. In each column of the table are given the thresholds of gustatory perception in pure aqueous solution as well as those which have been found by experiment in presence of a taste of the primary categories: sweet, sour, salty, and bitter. The metallic salts are less perceptible to taste when the solution has a sweet, salty, acid or bitter taste.—*F. C. Sumner.*

**971. Bronshteln, A. I., Lebedinskii, A. V., & Simenko, V. M.** **K voprosy o chuvstvitel'nosti vnutrennikh organov.** (Contribution to the problem of the sensitivity of the internal organs.) *Fiziol. Zh. S.S.S.R.*, 1949, 35, 80-91.—Experiments were conducted on 4 subjects with intestinal fistulas into which balloons were introduced. The stimulus was air pressure. There was demonstrated a clear correlation between degree of pressure and the arising of corresponding pain sensation. The various factors conditioning the appearance and course of pain are analyzed and discussed.—*I. D. London.*

**972. Bykov, K. M., & Chernigovskii, V. N.** (*Naval Med. Acad., Leningrad.*) **Interoseptory zheludka.** (Gastric interoceptors.) *Fiziol. Zh. S.S.S.R.*, 1947, 33, 3-16.—After the stomach has been isolated from the circulatory system by ligaturing, it is possible to demonstrate the presence of chemoreceptors, which on appropriate stimulation will bring about increase in general circulatory blood-pressure and increase in frequency and depth of respiration. These reflex effects are especially noticeable on stimulation of the gastric chemoreceptors by CO<sub>2</sub>, nicotine, histamine, acetylcholine, and peptone.—*I. D. London.*

**973. Cambrelin, G.** **Selection et signification des preuves vestibulaires.** (Selection and significance of vestibular tests.) *Acta-otolaryng., Stockh.*, 1948, Suppl. 78, 40-44.—A request is made for standardization of testing and terminology for the description of vestibular pathology.—*W. R. Garner.*

**974. Ehrenstein, Walter.** **Probleme der ganzheitspsychologischen Wahrnehmungslehre.** (Problems in the field of perception in the light of Gestalt psychology.) Leipzig: J. A. Barth, 1947, x, 333 p.



DM 30.—Applying the basic concepts of Gestalt psychology, this book deals with a variety of problems in the field of perception. The text is subdivided into the following sections: I. General basic concepts of Gestalt psychology; II. Gestalt psychological determinants of vision and other senses; III. Gestalt psychological determinants in the field of tactile perception and kinesthesia. Parallels to visual perception; IV. Gestalt psychological determinants of hearing; V. Examples of Gestalt psychological determinants in everyday life; VI. Figure and ground.—H. H. Strupp.

975. Gershuni, G. V. *Izuchenie subsensornykh reaktsii pri defektakh organov chuvstv.* (An investigation of subsensory reactions to sense-organ activity). *Fiziol. Zh. S.S.S.R.*, 1947, 33, 393-412.—3 types of reactions are studied: electrical cortical responses, autonomic reflexes, and reflexes conditioned to external stimuli. The thresholds of sensation are compared with thresholds of reaction. In many instances it has been possible to establish significant differences between the two. In particular, conditioned responses, elicited by subsensory stimulation, can be demonstrated. One of the conditions facilitating the appearance of subsensory conditioned responses lies in raising the threshold of sensation for a given sense organ by means of simultaneous stimulation of another. Thus, though the threshold of auditory sensation be raised through simultaneous visual stimulation, the threshold for responses conditioned to sound remains relatively stable and they become thereby subsensory reactions.—I. D. London.

976. Kirkner, Frank J. (Birmingham General Hosp., Van Nuys, Calif.) *Psychophysiological studies of motion sickness and airsickness.* *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1949, 42, 273-285.—Data are reported for 223 young adults on palmar skin resistance and questionnaire answers as related to rotational and caloric stimulation. Air and motion sickness susceptibility were predicted poorly by relative palmar resistance drop, as was the intensity of nausea. 5 of the questionnaire items appeared diagnostically significant. The writer concludes that his rotational, visual and caloric stimulation procedures would be an adequate technique for screening air-crew candidates prone to air sickness.—L. I. O'Kelly.

977. Ledoux, A. *Activité électrique des nerfs des canaux semicirculaires chez la grenouille.* (Electrical activity in the nerves of the semi-circular canals in the frog.) *Acta oto-laryng., Stockh.*, 1948, Suppl. 78, 46-54.—Oscillographic recordings of the action potentials of the VIII cranial nerve of the frog show the following results: (1) There is normally a level of spontaneous discharge. (2) The spontaneous activity can be either increased or inhibited by angular acceleration or stopping of rotation, by stimulating with cold or warm water, or by passing an electrical current through the ear. (3) The responses of the vertical and horizontal canals are inversely related with thermal and rotatory stimula-

tion; responses from one canal are inhibited if those from the other canal are excited. (4) No responses are obtained from linear acceleration, from sound, or from vibration.—W. R. Garner.

978. McConnell, Robert A. (U. Pittsburgh, Pa.) *ESP—fact or fancy?* *Sci. Mon.*, N. Y., 1949, 69, 121-125.—The "evidential status" of the ESP phenomenon from 1930 is reviewed, including "recent research advances." The conclusion of the brief review is that the phenomenon, defined as "response to an external event not presented to any known sense," does occur, although there are many unanswered questions as to the forces producing the phenomenon.—B. R. Fisher.

979. Schilling, Robert F., & Musser, Marc J. (U. Wisconsin Med. Sch., Madison.) *The pain reaction threshold in the menopausal syndrome.* *Amer. J. med. Sci.*, 1949, 218, 204-206.—A group of 22 patients diagnosed as having menopausal syndrome was found to have an average pain reaction threshold significantly lower than that found in a control group of 44 "non-neurotic" adult female patients. The pain reaction threshold of the menopause group was similar to that of a group of psychoneurotic patients.—F. C. Sumner.

980. Schilling, Robert F., & Musser, Marc J. (U. Wisconsin Med. Sch., Madison.) *Pain reaction thresholds in patients with peptic ulcer.* *Amer. J. med. Sci.*, 1949, 218, 207-208.—23 men with peptic ulcer showed as a group a significantly lower pain reaction threshold than that found in a control group of 53 "non-neurotic" male patients. It is concluded that pain perception and pain reaction thresholds of peptic ulcer patients are similar to those of psychoneurotic patients.—F. C. Sumner.

981. Tuttle, W. W., Wilson, Marjorie; Daum, Kate, & Rhodes, Helen. *IV. Vision and hearing.* *J. Amer. diet. Ass.*, 1949, 25, 123-125.—A comprehensive ophthalmological examination was made on subjects on low thiamine diet, covering anatomical aspects, refraction, and visual fields. Also, the acuity of hearing in both ears was measured at 64 to 8192 cycles per sec. The examinations were made at the beginning of the control period and at the end of the experimental period. No significant changes were observed.—J. Brožek.

982. Van Egmond, A. A. J. *The Bárány test compared with cupulometry.* *Acta oto-laryng., Stockh.*, 1948, Suppl. 78, 33-39.—In place of the Bárány test for examination of labyrinthine functions, which uses a fairly rapid rotation, the author suggests using slow rotation rates and rapid braking of the rotation. The braking can be accurately controlled and measured, and involves considerably less physiological strain on the patient. With this method, a cupulogram is obtained which shows the duration of the after-nystagmus and the after-sensation as a function of the braking force. The cupulograms discriminate accurately between normal and abnormal patients.—W. R. Garner.

983. Warcollier, R. *Suggestions for experiments in parapsychology.* *J. Parapsychol.*, 1948, 12, 119-



123.—An experiment is proposed in which a subject attempts to obtain by telepathy an impression of a stimulus object from a number of agents, separated in space, each of whom knows only a part of the intended stimulus. Other research suggestions include: (1) studies on variations in the chemical nature of the stimulus in clairvoyance tests; (2) comparisons of the manner of experiencing designs by ESP and by normal vision; (3) research on the effect of PK on chemical processes; and (4) studies of precognition.—*B. M. Humphrey.*

984. Zagorul'ko, L. T. O mekhanizme vzaimodelstviya i vzaimootnosheniya afferentnykh sistem. (On the mechanism of interaction and interrelation obtaining among afferent systems.) *Fiziol. Zh. S.S.S.R.*, 1947, 33, 433-447.—The afterimages of Hering and Purkinje are studied under conditions involving the action of non-visual afferent systems. Monaural stimulation is accompanied by a change in the functional state of the auditory afferent system which in turn exerts a substantial influence on the course of the first positive visual afterimage of Hering.—*I. D. London.*

(See also abstracts 944, 1147)

#### VISION

985. Arnulf, Albert, & Dupuy, Odette. Sur le rôle du diamètre pupillaire et des images entoptiques dans la perception des seuils de contraste de l'oeil. (The role of pupillary diameter and entoptic images in the perception of contrast thresholds of the eye.) *C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris*, 1949, 228, 1057-1059.—Results are reported for a single observer to show that brightness contrast thresholds are affected in instrumental, as compared to normal, vision because of gradients of retinal illumination which exist typically in viewing a field through an optical instrument.—*R. W. Burnham.*

986. Baumgardt, Ernest. Sur l'acuité visuelle en lumière fluorescente et en lumière incandescente. (Visual acuity in fluorescent light and in incandescent light.) *C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris*, 1949, 228, 1975-1977.—Confirming observations of Piéron on the myopia of the normal eye in blue light, and of König on the relative blue blindness of the central fovea, results are presented for 13 observers to show that, on the average, 1.22 as much (blue) daylight fluorescent light is required as (yellow) incandescent light to produce the same visual acuity. Observers ranged from 21 to 53 years of age, and 42 to 309 observations were made per observer. Ratios of fluorescent to incandescent light ranged from 1.01 to 1.60 and showed no relationship to age.—*R. W. Burnham.*

987. Bender, Morris R., & Teuber, Hans-Lukas. Psychopathology of vision. In *Spiegel, E. A., Progress in neurology and psychiatry* (see 24: 1286), 163-192.—The outstanding characteristics of the literature in this field for 1948 are observations on disorders of visual perception following cerebral lesions. Visual agnosia, alexia, and visuo-motor coordinations show many contributions. Advances

in methods of studying such problems are treated in a special section. 125-item bibliography.—*N. H. Pronko.*

988. Butler, L. C. Lighting by prescription. *Illum. Engng. N. Y.*, 1949, 44, 407-409.—The effects of intensity, composition and distribution of light upon the various physiological and psychological aspects of the visual mechanism are described. The planning of prescribed lighting involves the following considerations: (1) the appearance, efficiency, and spectral distribution of the light; (2) the effect on the prolonged seeing of detail in a visual task, and (3) the effect of brightness ratios on comfort of seeing.—*G. W. Knox.*

989. Chapanis, A. (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.) The dark adaptation of the color anomalous measured with lights of different hues. *J. gen. Physiol.*, 1947, 30, 423-438.—Minimum light thresholds as a function of time in the dark were made on 4 color normal, 3 deuteranopic, and 4 protanopic S's. Dark adaptation curves for the deuteranopes were essentially the same as for the trichromats for the hues used, namely R, RO, Y, G, V, and W. The protanope adaptation curves for G and V were essentially normal but their cone portion curves for R, RO, Y, and W were higher than normal, where the discrepancy decreases from the long to the short wave lengths. A theoretical interpretation is presented.—*S. Marzolf.*

990. DeVries, H. (U. Groningen, Netherlands.) The fundamental response curves of normal and abnormal dichromatic and trichromatic eyes. *Physica*, 1948, 14(6), 367-380.—De Vries discusses the results of various measurements of the sensitivity curves of the red and green receptors in the Young-Helmholtz trichromatic theory, by color-mixing experiments, measurements of color discrimination (Stiles, de Vries), color adaptation phenomena (Wright, Walters), and measurements with the flicker-photometer (de Vries). The final result is that these receptors are identical with the receptors of deuteranopes and protanopes, and that the red receptors of protanomalous and the green ones of deuteranomalous observers are identical, as was suggested previously by Schouten (1937). The same receptors have also been found in the eyes of an abnormal deuteranope, and in the eyes of daughters of a deuteranomalous father.—(Courtesy of *Biol. Abstr.*)

991. DeVries, H. (U. Groningen, Netherlands.) The luminosity curve of the eye as determined by measurements with the flickerphotometer. *Physica*, 1948, 14(5), 319-348.—The measurement of the relative luminosity factors of green (550 mμ) and red (654 mμ) monochromatic lights by flicker (with a 1.6° test field) shows that the ratio remains constant between 5 and 50 photons, but that above 50 photons the luminosity of the red light decreases, except for deuteranomalous and dichromatic observers. With a colored background field there is no change below 50 photons, whereas at higher brightness levels deviations occur. A tentative explanation of these phenomena is given, in accordance with the Young-

Helmholtz trichromatic theory. The influence of preadaptation to bright colored fields on the adjustment of the flicker photometer, has also been studied. The bright field produces a deformation of the sensitivity curves of the receptors, and evidence is given that the original molecules of the photochemical substances are "bleached away" by the adapting light. A theoretical estimation of the rate of bleaching is compatible with the results obtained.—(Courtesy of *Biol. Abstr.*)

992. Evans, Ralph M. Light sources and colored objects. *Illum. Engng. N. Y.*, 1949, 44, 47-54.—Color is described in terms of the wavelength distribution of a light source, the selective reflectance of an observed object, and the perceptual processes of the observing individual. Color perception is described in terms of the three-component theory. It is pointed out that the same color experience may exist for a great number of different wavelength combinations. Color perceptual adaptation is described as a perceptual deviation towards neutral gray without a corresponding variation of wavelength composition. In color constancy color perception correlates well with the selective reflectance of the observed object in spite of considerable changes in the light source wavelength distribution.—G. W. Knox.

993. Fleury, Pierre. (*Institut d'Optique, Paris.*) Développement des recherches poursuivies à l'Institut d'Optique. II. (Mai 1946-Avril 1949). (Research developments at the Institute of Optics. II. May 1946-April 1949). *Rev. Opt. (theor. instrum.)*, 1949, 28, 410-422.—A review is presented of recent research conducted at the Paris Institute of Optics supplementing an earlier report for the years 1940 to 1945. Topics covered are the structure and perception of images, calculation and construction of new optical systems, measurement and control of optical media and surfaces, physicochemical study of glasses, treatment of surfaces, light sources, photometry and spectrophotometry, colorimetry and applications of optics. Among other things, studies are mentioned by Stiles on directional and spectral sensitivity of the retinal rods, on spectral sensitivity of the perifoveal region, and on the Stiles-Crawford effect; by Flamant on contrast thresholds in the vision of neighboring points; and by Arnulf and Duprey on contrast thresholds in neighboring fields as related to studies on the influence of entoptic images on visual acuity. 72-item bibliography.—R. W. Burnham.

994. Garnsey, Julian Ellsworth. A little light on color. *Illum. Engng. N. Y.*, 1949, 44, 456-460.—The variations of color experience are described in terms of the variables of hue, value (saturation) and intensity. These variables are visualized by use of the Munsell color solid. The subjects of additive and subtractive color mixing, warm and cool colors, after images, and simultaneous contrast are described.—G. W. Knox.

995. Hecht, Selig, & Hsia, Yun. (*Columbia U., New York.*) Colorblind vision. I. Luminosity

losses in the spectrum for dichromats. *J. gen. Physiol.*, 1947, 31, 141-152.—Report of measurements of the dark-adapted foveal threshold of normal and colorblind persons in 5 parts of the spectrum. Compared to normals, protanopes show an elevation of the threshold which increases slowly from B to Y and rises rapidly thereafter until R threshold is more than 10 times the normal. Deuteranopes have their maximum threshold in G but it is only 70% above normal. These threshold elevations correspond to luminosity losses in the spectrum. These data conform to the three-receptor conception of normal vision, but since color sensations reported by the colorblind do not support the idea of an inactivated receptor system, a fresh explanation of colorblindness is necessary.—S. Marzolf.

996. Hecht, Selig; Shlaer, Simon; Smith, Emil L., Haig, Charles, & Peskin, James C. (*Columbia U., New York.*) The visual functions of the complete colorblind. *J. gen. Physiol.*, 1948, 31, 459-472.—A study of the visual functions of a completely colorblind individual reveals (1) a maximum sensibility at 520 m $\mu$ ; (2) dark adaptation as a single continuous function, of the rapid type only; (3) visual acuity as a single continuous function; (4) critical fusion frequency and intensity discrimination having high and low sections, with a sharp transition; (5) normal intensity discrimination; (6) maximal critical fusion frequency of 20 cycles as compared with the normal 55; and (7) two sections for intensity discrimination and fusion frequency possessing the spectral sensitivity of rod vision.—S. Marzolf.

997. Hendley, Charles D. (*Columbia U., New York.*) The relation between visual acuity and brightness discrimination. *J. gen. Physiol.*, 1948, 31, 433-455.—Visual acuity depends on brightness contrast between test object and background and conversely, brightness discrimination depends on the target size. Both functions vary with the brightness of the background. A threshold response involves between 4 and 8 independent critical events, which are largely independent of size, brightness, and criterion of seeing.—S. Marzolf.

998. Kleyn, A. de The connections between the optokinetic nystagmus and the vestibular system. *Acta oto-laryng., Stockh.*, 1948, Suppl. 78, 8-13.—Two forms of optokinetic nystagmus are distinguished: cortical (which requires attention) and subcortical. The subcortical type can be elicited in patients whose striate area is eliminated, although the cortical type is absent. The subcortical type of optokinetic nystagmus usually reacts the same as vestibular nystagmus, and it is assumed that the two are connected. Thus if there is a disturbance of subcortical optokinetic nystagmus which is the same as a vestibular nystagmus, a central genesis of the vestibular disturbance is most likely.—W. R. Garner.

999. Macbeth, Norman. Munsell value scales for judging reflectance. *Illum. Engng. N. Y.*, 1949, 44, 106-108.—The Munsell color scales consist of variations from neutral gray to maximum saturation for



10 different hues. Practical usage of the scale for accurate judgment of surface color is given. Colorimetric data have been recorded for about 425 Munsell standard colors under 4 illuminating situations.—G. W. Knox.

1000. Meaker, Phelps. Brightness vs. area in the glare factor formula. *Illum. Engng. N. Y.*, 1949, 44, 401-406.—An experiment is described in which two glare sources of different size and brightness were adjusted to produce equal discomfort of sensation. A discomfort glare index is expressed by a formula wherein an index of two constitutes the threshold of discomfort sensation. Increasing discomfort correlates with increments greater than two obtained in the formula. The glare index varies with the source area and the brightness contrast thresholds.—G. W. Knox.

1001. Pickford, R. W. (Glasgow U., Scotland.) Color blindness in the left eye following an accident. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1948, 39, 73-83.—A case of acquired color blindness affecting the left eye and not the right is discussed. The patient, a middle aged man, received accidental injuries to the left side of the head. Examinations were given 3 years after the accident. Both eyes showed poor acuity when tested without correction. The right eye retained normal color vision except for a slight weakness for red, while the left eye was essentially normal for green, but red, yellow, and blue were responded to as greys of the appropriate brightness. Hysteria is rejected as an explanation for the symptoms.—L. E. Thune.

1002. Talbot, S. A. (Johns Hopkins Med. Sch., Baltimore, Md.) Vision. *Annu. Rev. Physiol.*, 1949, 11, 245-268.—The literature from July, 1947 to June 1948 is covered under the major headings of: Visual apparatus: anatomy and vegetative functions, Visuosensory system: non-visual observations and mechanisms, Simpler sensory observations and theory, and Motion, space color and higher senses. Numerous sub-headings are given. 288 references cited.—R. B. Bromiley.

1003. Zagorul'ko, L. T. O techenii zritel'nykh posledovatel'nykh obrazov Geringa i Purkin'e pri izmenenii funktsional'nogo sostoiianiia nervnoi sistemy. (On the course of the visual afterimages of Hering and Purkinje under conditions of change in the functional state of the nervous system.) *Fiziol. Zh. S.S.S.R.*, 1949, 35, 16-26.—The action of caffeine is accompanied by a decrease in the time of development of the afterimage of Hering, a decrease in latent time of appearance of the afterimage of Purkinje and an increase in its duration. The action appears after 10-12 min. and continues for 46-60 min. The action of strychnine is similar. Its action appears after 5-10 min. and continues for 24-48 hours or more, though in one subject these changes were absent. The effects of phenamine in doses of 10 to 30 mg. are definite, but extremely varied and appear after 7-15 min.—I. D. London.

(See also abstracts 1049, 1090, 1447, 1455, 1516, 1519)

## AUDITION

1004. Bijtel, J. About the question of binaural beats. *Acta oto-laryng., Stockh.*, 1948, Suppl. 78, 150.—Abstract.

1005. Cawthorne, Terence. The effect on hearing in man of removal of the membranous lateral semicircular canal. *Acta oto-laryng., Stockh.*, 1948, Suppl. 78, 145-149.—In a total of 166 cases of labyrinthine disorder the membranous external semicircular canal was removed, and in all cases a total loss of hearing occurred. In other cases of severe damage to the membranous canal, cochlear functioning was also lost.—W. R. Garner.

1006. DeVries, H. (U. Groningen, Netherlands.) Brownian movement and hearing. *Physica*, 1948, 14(1), 48-60.—The Brownian movement of air has been shown to be far below the threshold of hearing for a free ear, but de Vries's calculations show that the Brownian movement of the vibrating system of the ear itself is very much stronger and close to the threshold. A 3d movement is the thermal agitation of the sense cells, the study of which leads to a serious discrepancy: from present theories, it seems impossible to reconcile the low audible thresholds with this strong agitation, and this contradiction may be an important factor in the future development of theories of hearing.—(Courtesy of *Biol. Abstr.*)

1007. De Vries, H. (Natuurkundig Laboratorium der Rijks-Universiteit, Groningen, Holland.) The minimum perceptible angular acceleration under various conditions. *Acta oto-laryng., Stockh.*, 1949, 37, 218-229.—Threshold measurements were made for the detection of minimum angular acceleration as a function of the time of acceleration. The results show a reciprocal relation between the time and the amount of acceleration for acceleration times of less than 0.25 seconds. For longer times, the threshold amount of acceleration does not decrease as rapidly as the time increases. At a time of 0.25 seconds, the threshold acceleration value (as measured by 50% detection) is approximately 1.5° per second<sup>2</sup>. In order to explain the results, the author assumes that the mechanical energy is converted to an electrical energy, which in turn stimulates the nerve cells.—W. R. Garner.

1008. Fowler, Edmund P. (Coll. Physicians & Surgeons, Columbia U., New York.) Standard audiogram recording. *Acta oto-laryng., Stockh.*, 1948, Suppl. 78, 173-182.—The author suggests certain procedures as standards for the recording of audiometric curves.—W. R. Garner.

1009. Gyergyay, Árpád V., & Gyergyay, Árpád V., Jr. The mechanism of the auditory parts of the labyrinth. *Acta oto-laryng., Stockh.*, 1948, Suppl. 78, 198-204.—The labyrinth, which is insulated and isolated from its surroundings, is vibrated by sound, and this vibration sets the endolymph in motion, which in turn excites the nerve endings. The direction of noise and sounds is distinguished by the sacculus.—W. R. Garner.



1010. Huizing, H. C. The relation between auditory fatigue and recruitment. *Acta oto-laryng., Stockh.*, 1948, Suppl. 78, 169-172.—A three minute exposure to a tone 30 db above threshold will cause a rise in the threshold of as much as 12 db in cases of normal hearing and bone-conduction deafness. In cases of perception deafness exhibiting recruitment, a rise in threshold of as much as 22 db can occur. This difference is explained on the basis that a tone 30 db above threshold is much louder in cases showing recruitment than in non-recruitment cases, and the threshold shift is affected by the loudness of the tone, not its sensation level.—W. R. Garner.
1011. Kobrak, F. The significance of the rotatory test for routine diagnosis of central vestibular changes with reference to labyrinthine and cerebral conditions of vestibular stimulation. *Acta oto-laryng., Stockh.*, 1948, 36, 388-404.—The relative roles of peripheral and central factors in influencing the results of rotatory tests of vestibular functions are critically discussed, and it is concluded, partly on the basis of clinical tests made by the author, that central factors are more important than previously supposed.—W. R. Garner.
1012. Leisti, Timo. (U. Turku, Finland.) On speech audiograms. *Acta oto-laryng., Stockh.*, 1949, 37, 256-260.—3 clinical illustrations of speech audiograms are given, along with a brief report of the technique of measurement.—W. R. Garner.
1013. Lindsay, J. R. & Perlman, H. B. Otoneurology. In Spiegel, E. A., *Progress in neurology and psychiatry* (see 24: 1286), 155-162.—Anatomic, physiologic, and experimental findings are reviewed in relation to vestibular reflexes, the cochlear function and labyrinth, and the effects of streptomycin on the vestibular system. 14 references.—N. H. Pronko.
1014. Lüscher, E., & Zwislocki, J. (University Clinic for Ear-, Nose-, & Throat-Diseases, Basle, Switzerland.) A simple method for indirect monaural determination of the recruitment phenomenon (difference limen in intensity in different types of deafness). *Acta oto-laryng., Stockh.*, 1948, Suppl. 78, 156-168.—Although direct determination of the recruitment phenomenon is possible only with unilateral deafness, the determination of the difference limen for intensity is a reliable indirect method. In conduction deafness, the difference limen is normal at and above the absolute threshold. With perception deafness (where the recruitment phenomenon occurs) the difference limen is unusually small, and thus indicates the presence of perception deafness.—W. R. Garner.
1015. Mygind, J. H. Introductory abstract and additional remarks to "static functions of the labyrinth." *Acta oto-laryng., Stockh.*, 1948, Suppl. 78, 14-26.—This paper is an abstract and introduction to a more complete summary of labyrinthine functions prepared by the author (23:572). The main thesis used to explain the labyrinthine functions is that the adequate stimulus for the labyrinth is pressure, and that motor reactions are released upon stimulation which are directed against the pressure in the axis of the individual cell stimulated.—W. R. Garner.
1016. Sjöström, Lennart. (U. Turku, Finland.) On rendering hearing tests by speech homogeneous. *Acta oto-laryng., Stockh.*, 1949, 37, 252-255.—Several suggestions are given for making word lists used in hearing tests homogeneous. It is also suggested that recorded tests should be used because the volume can be regulated and measured accurately.—W. R. Garner.
1017. Small, Arnold. (Navy Electronics Laboratory, San Diego, Calif.) The partnership between music and modern acoustics. *J. Amer. Musicol. Soc.*, 1949, 2(2), 102-106.—A brief discussion of some of the recent developments in psycho-acoustics, physiological acoustics, and electro-acoustics.—P. R. Farnsworth.
1018. Tato, J. M. Electro-encephalographic auditive threshold. *Acta oto-laryng., Stockh.*, 1948, Suppl. 78, 151-155.—In normal cases, the EEG acoustic threshold is about 10 to 20 db above the usual threshold. In some cases of nerve deafness, however, the EEG threshold is paradoxically completely below the verbal-report threshold.—W. R. Garner.
1019. V. Dishoeck, H. A. E. The continuous threshold or detailed audiogram for recording stimulation deafness. *Acta oto-laryng., Stockh.*, 1948, Suppl. 78, 183-192.—The continuous threshold or detailed audiogram makes possible the study of the total pattern of acoustic trauma. Some interesting facts about stimulation deafness can be recorded, e.g., the maximum hearing loss is usually above the frequency of the stimulating tone.—W. R. Garner.
1020. Walzl, Edward M. (Johns Hopkins U. Sch. Med., Baltimore, Md.) Hearing. *Annu. Rev. Physiol.* 1949, 11, 231-244.—This review of the research and studies of the function of hearing covers the period from 1945 to the present, and deals with the "considerable additional factual information [which] has been obtained on the basic physiological processes of hearing, the anatomical arrangements for pitch and intensity discrimination in the cochlea, and the transmission of response of sound to the higher brain centers." 52 references.—R. B. Bromiley.
1021. Zwislocki, J. (Universitätsklinik für Ohren-, Nasen-, und Halskrankheiten, Basle, Switzerland.) Über die lautstärkeempfindung bei Knochenleitung. (On loudness perception by bone conduction.) *Acta oto-laryng., Stockh.*, 1949, 37, 239-244.—Experiments show that loudness perception by bone conduction is the same as by air conduction when the sound is heard either binaurally or exclusively monaurally. When, however, one ear is stimulated by bone conduction and the other by air conduction, the bone-conducted tone appears louder. Thus it is important to use noise masking of the ear not under test when monaural bone-conduction hearing is being tested.—W. R. Garner.

(See also abstract 1435)

## RESPONSE PROCESSES

1022. Bare, John K. (College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va.) The specific hunger for sodium chloride in normal and adrenalectomized white rats. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1949, 42, 242-253.—The writer first determined the preference threshold and the relative amount of acceptance of NaCl solutions relative to tap water for normal rats. The threshold was 0.06%. Increased amounts of salt water were ingested as the concentration was increased up to a 0.9% solution; from this concentration the consumption of salt water decreased until practically none was taken at a concentration of 5%. "In the condition of salt depletion produced by adrenalectomy, the white rat showed behavior similar to that of the normal animal, with the important difference of a decrease in the preference threshold and an increase in the strength of the salt drinking behavior. That is, at all concentrations employed the salt solution intake of the adrenalectomized animals was increased over that of the normal animal."—L. I. O'Kelly.

1023. Griffiths, William J., Jr. (U. Mississippi, University.) Effect of adrenalectomy on incidence of audiogenic seizures among domestic and wild rats. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1949, 42, 303-312.—When wild Norway and Alexandrine rats and domestic Norway rats were tested for susceptibility to audiogenic seizure before and after adrenalectomy no differential effect of the operation was observed on those animals showing high and low pre-operative activity and emotionality scores. "In general, the results invariably failed to substantiate the hypothesis that lethargy and non-emotionality are primary factors in determining seizure susceptibility."—L. I. O'Kelly.

1024. Kanjilal, Priti. The emergence of natural muscular rhythm: a preliminary report. *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1944, 19, 78-85.—This is a brief report of a rhythmic experiment in which 6 boys and 6 girls were asked to press a rubber bulb continuously until told to stop. 4 series of records were taken with a rest pause of 5 minutes duration between each series. Definite rhythmic patterns emerged in all cases with marked individual differences in rhythmic types. The fatigue effects were reported to be contrary to the experiment made by H. Busse. An appendix presents detailed data. 5 references.—W. E. Walton.

1025. Kenshalo, D. R., & Kryter, K. D. (Washington U., St. Louis.) Middle ear infection and sound-induced seizures in rats. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1949, 42, 328-331.—After testing for audiogenic seizures, 71 albino and hooded rats were examined for the presence of middle ear infection. No significant differences in the percentage of animals having seizures were found for the groups having (1) no infection, (2) one ear infected, and (3) both ears infected. If only the animals having seizures were considered, however, a greater percentage of seizures occurred in those animals having both ears infected than in those free of infection.

Since more than half of the animals examined had a middle ear infection "... the presence of infection is a factor that must be considered in all experiments in which seizures of the type called sound induced or "neurotic" is the behavior pattern under investigation."—L. I. O'Kelly.

1026. Pakhanov, A. N. *Novaja metodika izmereniia i graficheskoi registratsii myshechnogo tonusa i primeneniie ee k izucheniiu fiziologii sna u cheloveka.* (A new method of measurement and graphic recording of muscular tonus and its application to the study of the physiology of sleep in man.) *Fisiol. Zh. S.S.S.R.*, 1947, 33, 245-254.—The construction of an apparatus employing a new method of measurement and graphic recording of muscular tonus during human sleep is described. In view of the relationship existing between muscular tonus and the nervous processes that take place between the transient stages and sleep, it is claimed that by means of tonometric measurements the depth of sleep and its course can be determined. The data obtained by means of tonometry coincide, on the whole, with those of chronaximetric investigations of sleep and its transient stages.—I. D. London.

1027. Perloff, William H. Role of hormones in human sexuality. *Psychosom. Med.*, 1949, 11, 133-139.—Genetic, hormonal and psychological elements determine human sexuality. Gonadal hormones are not indispensable to at least partial sexual activity. Neither hormonal nor genetic factors influence the choice of a sex object. Thus in the human, abnormalities of sexual conduct may be considered learned; hormones at most play a secondary role. Homosexuality is a psychological phenomenon, not dependent upon hormone pattern nor amenable by endocrine substances to change. Further, libido may be normal even in the presence of endocrine disease. Several illustrative cases included.—J. W. Bowles, Jr.

1028. Philpott, S. J. F. (U. Coll., London.) *The curve of fluctuations in mental output and the curve of numbers of factors in the natural numbers.* *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1949, 39, 123-141.—It is noted that when work or performance curves for large groups are combined, larger fluctuations are found than can possibly be accounted for on the basis of chance alone. These fluctuations are thought to be law abiding. "It is not that people fluctuate but that they fluctuate according to one universal plan. There is apparently a pool of general purposes waves from which, on any given occasion, the subject takes a random sample with which to constitute his curve for the experiment concerned. From this it follows that although curves from single experiments may vary widely, grand total curves should resemble one another in virtue of the fact that they are approximating in outline the curve that would be given were all the waves of the pool excited simultaneously." A method of analyzing curve fluctuations in terms of "shape-numbers" is described. Comparisons are



made between empirical and theoretical distributions of shape-numbers. Speculation is made as to the origin of the control which is thought to govern fluctuations in output.—*L. E. Thune.*

1029. Sweigard, Lulu E. (*New York U.*) Psychomotor function as correlated with body mechanics and posture. *Trans. N. Y. Acad. Sci.*, 1949, 11, 243-248.—All individuals have a persistent posture pattern which influences movement activities and which is developed mainly from conditioned neuromuscular action. Mental activity, especially that involving thought of movement, is the most efficient re-conditioning technique. Eight "lines of action" isolated by the author may be used in reconditioning poor posture.—*J. Bucklew.*

1030. Tuttle, W. W., Wilson, Marjorie; Daum, Kate, & Rhodes, Helen. III. Reaction time. *J. Amer. diet. Ass.*, 1949, 25, 21-27.—Simple reaction-time tests were used both in Exp. II and Exp. III (thiamine supplement). A light served as a stimulus, while pressing a switch constituted the response. Two conclusions are fairly definitive. In Exp. II the maintenance on restricted intake resulted over 6 weeks in a significant slowing-down of the response (initial average values, in millise., for control group 256, final values 261; for experimental group, 248 and 271, respectively). In Exp. III the high and intermediate intakes were sufficient for maintenance of normal reaction-times during 5 months of the experiment. On the low intake some subjects "deteriorated" while others "improved." The average values in the 4 subjects showed no change, with reaction times, in milliseconds, of 262 in the control period, 265 at the end of 6 weeks of Exp. II, 264 in the 5th and 6th week of Exp. III, and 262 in the final 2 weeks of Exp. III.—*J. Brožek.*

1031. Wilson, Marjorie; Tuttle, W. W., Daum, Kate, & Rhodes, Helen. V. Maximum work output. *J. Amer. diet. Ass.*, 1949, 25, 221-225.—In the bicycle ergometer test of maximal work output the subjects on low thiamine diets did not reach a training plateau during the control period and continued to improve during the experimental period of 6 weeks. There was no significant difference between the improvement of the control (initial average values 1753 kg. m. of work; terminal 1903; difference +150) and the experimental (initial, 1764; terminal, 1927; difference, +163) group. In a second experiment, extending over 19 weeks, there was a marked decrement in work output (from 1818 to 1654, difference -164) in the group receiving the basal diet which contained 200 mcg. B<sub>1</sub>, some decrement in the group on 625 mcg. B<sub>1</sub> (from 2021 to 1961, difference -60), and no change in group on the intake of 1,000 mcg. B<sub>1</sub> (1938 and 1933, difference -5). Obviously, in all considerations involving nutritional deficiencies both the intake level and the time—as well as the general caloric level—must be taken into account.—*J. Brožek.*

(See also abstract 965)

## COMPLEX PROCESSES AND ORGANIZATIONS

1032. Braunshausen, N. *Le libre-arbitre à la lumière de la psychologie expérimentale et de la science moderne.* (Free will in the light of experimental psychology and modern science.) *Rev. Sci. Pédag.*, 1947, 9, 38-46.—This is the conclusion of a series of articles that appeared in the same journal on the same subject. From a general review of experimental works on the will, the author concludes that there is such a thing as physical freedom and moral liberty (freedom of low instincts and inferior tendencies), also psychological freedom (freedom of choice conditioned by motives and drives); but there is no metaphysical liberty or free will, that is to say free choice independent of motives and drives. Will is, therefore, not independent of all causality. It is determinism that is right.—*R. Piret.*

1033. Burrow, Trigant, & Syz, Hans. (*The Lifwynn Foundation, Westport, Conn.*) Studies with the Lifwynn Eye-Movement Camera. *J. Biol. Photogr. Ass.*, 1949, 17, 155-170.—A detailed description of an eye-movement camera with novel features is presented. It consists of three main units: the camera proper, a light source, and a control unit. The camera allows the bidimensional recording of eye-movements at frequencies of 5 to 20 exposures per second on single frames, and permits simple and accurate determination of the chronological sequence of movements. The recording of eye-movements is a continuation of the investigation of the physiological correlates of the two types of attentional adaptation which have significance for the understanding of individual and social behavior-pathology. One type, "dintention," coincides with biased, non-objective thinking and feeling. The other, "cotention," represents a more basic, phylically integrated level of organism-environment rapport. It is characterized by thinking and feeling that is realistic, objective, and socially inclusive. Previous instrumental studies of respiration and brain-wave patterns have shown a reliable difference in these functions in the two attentional modes. In the present study eye-movements were found to be less frequent and less extensive during cotention than during dintention in all experimental settings employed. These included: Looking at a neutral field without focusing, focusing on a point, and looking at pictures. Illustrated.—*W. E. Galt.*

1034. Collignon, R. *L'homme est intelligent parce qu'il a une main.* (Man is intelligent because he has a hand.) *Nouv. Rev. Pédag.*, 1948, 3, 200-205.—The importance of manipulation in learning is discussed. The hand is a precious adjunct and aids in the comprehension of ideas.—*R. Piret.*

1035. Hayes, S. P. (*Perkins Inst., Watertown, Mass.*) Imagination. *Outlook for the Blind*, 1949, 43(7), 189-192.—The nature of imagination and its function in daily living.—*K. E. Maxfield.*

1036. McKellar, Peter. The emotion of anger in the expression of human aggressiveness. *Brit. J.*



*Psychol.*, 1949, 39, 148-155.—The topics of anger and aggression can not be adequately studied by the methods and concepts of a behaviorist or operationist since in so doing a "considerable amount of the data . . . will to a large extent be artificially excluded from scientific investigation." Two investigations, one an introspective study with the author as subject, the other a group study, agree in showing that (1) a non-overt reaction is the commonest form of response to the experience of anger; (2) acts of aggression are very infrequent and when they do occur they tend to be directed against an object from which retaliation is unlikely. The tendency towards inhibition of aggressive expression is discussed in its relation to displacement and ambivalent sentiment.—L. E. Thune.

1037. Reutt, Józef. *Badania psychologiczne nad wahaniami.* (Psychological research on hesitation.) Poznań: Poznańskie Towarzystwo Przyjaciół Nauk, 1949. 166 p.—The paper is based on investigations carried out by the method of introspective experiment. As subjects a group of 106 scientists had taken part in them. The results of the research form the basis for the statement that hesitation is a peculiar, complex, intellectual, and emotional state of mind with a rather unpleasant emotional coloring. It is characterized as regards to intellect by a state of unawareness, and as regards to emotion by a state of uneasiness, uncertainty, and unpleasantness. Hesitation is a normal psychic state; in inner life it may constitute a factor of development and progress. Excessive hesitation, however, is harmful especially in the sphere of activity. English summary.—S. Blachowski.

1038. Ward, T. H. G. (Oxford U., Eng.) *An experiment on serial reproduction with special reference to the changes in the design of early coin types.* *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1949, 39, 142-147.—The relationship between serial reproduction in a series of ancient coin types and a similar series produced in the laboratory was studied in hopes that it "might give some indication of how far the changes were due to cultural influence and how far they were due to psychological forces of a more universal nature." Changes in particular features of an early Grecian coin, as it was copied and passed on from one neighboring tribe to another, were found to bear a close resemblance to changes introduced when college students attempted to serially reproduce these same features in paper and pencil drawings. The results are discussed briefly from the point of view of Gestalt theory.—L. E. Thune.

1039. Weitzenhoffer, André M. *The production of antisocial acts under hypnosis.* *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1949, 44, 420-422.—There are two contradictory sets of experiments concerning the production of antisocial acts under hypnosis. The conflict is resolved by the explanation that a subject will perform any act in accordance with his motives and the situation as perceived in the hypnotic state. In "successful" experiments, the subject is led to see the act as necessary or desirable or socially approved.

In "unsuccessful" experiments he is allowed to perceive the act as antisocial, so he will not perform the act.—C. M. Harsh.

(See also abstract 909.)

#### LEARNING & MEMORY

1040. Beritov, I. O psikhonervnykh osnovakh ustanovoch'nogo deistviia vneshnei obstanovki v individual'nom povedenii. (On the psychoneural bases of the directive effect of the external situation in individual behavior.) *Fiziol. Zh. S.S.S.R.*, 1947, 33, 301-312.—The individual feeding behavior of dogs was studied by means of the "method of free movement" with the object of clarifying the directive effect of the external situation on this behavior. At the sound of a bell a dog is fed from one feed-box by one experimenter or from another box by a second experimenter. After many trials the dog runs at the sound of the bell to one feed-box in the presence of the corresponding experimenter and to the other in the presence of the second. If the bell is sounded by a stranger in the absence of either experimenter, the dog does not run to either box. It follows that the directive effect of the experimenter on the dog is brought about both by psychoneural representations (e.g., the idea of locality of food) and by individually acquired reflexive means through conditioned connections established in the cerebrum between the centers, perceiving the sight, voice, and smell of the experimenter, and those motor centers which direct the animal to the corresponding feed-box.—I. D. London.

1041. Braun, Harry W. (Western State Psychiatric Institute & Clinic, Pittsburgh, Pa.) *The duration of decrements in learning and retention following electroshock convulsions in the white rat.* In *University of Pittsburgh, Abstracts of doctoral dissertations . . . 1948.* Pittsburgh, 1949, 213-219. (*Univ. Pittsburgh Bull.*, 1949, 45, No. 8.)—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis.

1042. Braun, Harry W., Russell, Roger W., & Patton, R. A. (Western State Psychiatric Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa.) *Duration of effects of electroshock convulsions on retention of a maze habit in white rats.* *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1949, 42, 332-337.—Using a Lashley III water maze 2 groups of animals were trained to a criterion. One group was then given electroconvulsive shocks each day for 25 days, the other group serving as a control. An additional 90 day rest interval was then allowed to intervene. Retention tests showed the shocked animals to be inferior to the controls (differences significant at the 1% level) for trials, errors and time to again attain the original criterion of learning. "It is concluded that a series of controlled electroshock convulsions is followed by a permanent impairment in the retention of a habit of the complexity of the Lashley III maze."—L. I. O'Kelly.

1043. Brogden, W. J. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) *Acquisition and extinction of a conditioned avoidance response in dogs.* *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1949,

42, 296-302.—"Data are presented on the rate of acquisition of an instrumental avoidance flexion response and its extinction for 30 dogs. The mean number of test-periods required to reach the criterion of conditioning was 11.37 and that to reach the criterion of extinction was 4.30. An unreliable correlation of .19 was obtained between number of test-periods required to reach the criterion of conditioning and that for extinction. This lack of relationship between acquisition and extinction is interpreted as a serious question of the validity of resistance to extinction as a measure of strength of conditioning." When equations were fitted to the Vincent transformation of the acquisition data, it was found that the inverse of the equation was an excellent fit for the extinction data, suggesting that the extinction of one response may be the measure of acquisition of another response.—L. I. O'Kelly.

1044. Estes, William K. (Indiana U., Bloomington.) Generalization of secondary reinforcement from the primary drive. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1949, 42, 286-295.—Rats under 22-hour thirst drive were given repeated presentations of small amounts of water in a Skinner box, associated with a secondary stimulus furnished by the sound of a motor which rotated the reward magazine. Control animals were tested under thirst motivation and experimental animals under hunger motivation (satiated for water). The test situation provided for bar-pressing responses; each bar-depression elicited the secondary auditory stimulus. The drive transfer groups produced about 25% less responses. An additional group whose bar-pressing did not elicit auditory stimulus gave about a third as many responses as the matched transfer group. In a second experiment thirsty animals were trained to press a bar on the left of the cage for water; half of the group were then extinguished under thirst and half under hunger conditions. After extinction the auditory stimulus reinforced the bar-pressing responses, producing a marked increase in the rate of response in both groups.—L. I. O'Kelly.

1045. Kendler, Howard H. (New York U.) Comments on O'Kelly and Heyer's interpretation of their experimental results from "Studies in motivation and retention. I." *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1949, 42, 233-235.—The writer believes O'Kelly and Heyer's (see 23: 2144) experimental design incongruent with Hull's theory because (1) running time is not an appropriate measure of habit strength in this experiment, and (2) there is a strong doubt as to whether the habit was acquired to the same degree of strength by the various motivation groups. Additional criticism is made of defects in the statistical treatment of their data, a spuriously high number of degrees of freedom having been used in the evaluation of the significance of their differences. It is the writer's belief "that findings from such an experimental design have no direct relevance to Hull's postulated relationship between motivation and learning."—L. I. O'Kelly.

1046. Marx, Melvin H. (U. Missouri, Columbia.) Relationship between supranormal glutamic acid

and maze learning. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1949, 42, 313-319.—The writer reports further experiments on the effect of glutamic acid on learning in rats. "Weanling white rats, maintained for four weeks on diets with ten and twenty per cent supplements of l(+)-glutamic acid, consistently failed to exceed their controls in the learning of a modified Stone multiple-T water maze." It is pointed out that no experiments with glutamic acid have corroborated the results originally reported by Zimmerman and Ross and by Albert and Warden, and Marx concludes "that the weight of experimental evidence at the present time supports the view that supranormal glutamic acid plays no special role in psychological functions, but that under some experimental conditions it may be metabolized for energy so as to provide, indirectly, a facilitation of performance."—L. I. O'Kelly.

1047. Montpellier, G. de. Psychologie animale et psychologie humaine. (Animal and human psychology.) *Nouv. Rev. Pédag.*, 1947, 2, 314-318.—This is a brief review of works on learning: labyrinths; apparatus for discrimination, by Yerkes; study of conditioned reflexes; and research on monkeys by Köhler. Studies on animals have advanced the problem of learning considerably.—R. Piret.

1048. O'Kelly, Lawrence I., & Heyer, Albert W., Jr. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) On Kendler's comments on "Studies in motivation and retention. I." *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1949, 42, 236-241.—This is an answer to Kendler's criticism (see 24: 1045) of the writers' study on retention of a simple habit. They differ with Kendler on a number of specific points with respect to the definition of motivation, the appropriate measure of learning in a straight-away, and on the control of factors affecting habit strength.—L. I. O'Kelly.

1049. Raben, Margaret Walser. (Tufts Coll., Medford, Mass.) The white rat's discrimination of differences in illumination measured by a running response. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1949, 42, 254-272.—Rats were trained under hunger motivation to run a simple elevated runway under bright illumination. After the initial training they were divided into 5 groups, each of which received cycles of reinforced trials under the bright illumination and unreinforced trials with various graded lower intensities of illumination. When the median logarithms of running time are compared the following results appear: (1) "discrimination proceeds as the gradual strengthening of the response to the positive stimulus with diminution of response in the presence of the negative stimulus"; (2) "the increase in log running time on the negative trials varies for the different groups depending on the intensity of the stimulus present during these trials"; although generalization is high on the second day of discrimination training, "there is some indication . . . of a progressive restriction in the range of stimulus generalization as training is continued."—L. I. O'Kelly.

1050. Seidman, Emanuel. (New York U.) Relative ability of the newt and the terrapin to re-



verse a direction habit. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1949, 42, 320-327.—Terrapins proved superior to newts in mastering a simple T-maze in which the positive side led to darkness and water. As each animal reached the criterion for learning the correct path was reversed; the reversals were made 9 times. When the total time, trials and errors are considered as measures of the flexibility or plasticity of the learning process, the terrapins are superior. The differences in learning are attributed to the presence of neopallium in the terrapin and to the dominance of the primitive olfactory cortex in the newts.—*L. I. O'Kelly*.

1051. Townsend, John C. The effects of various intensities of electroshocks precipitating convulsive seizures on the retention of a maze habit in the rat. In *University of Pittsburgh, Abstracts of doctoral dissertations* . . . 1948. Pittsburgh, 1949, 256-263. (*Univ. Pittsburgh Bull.*, 1949, 45, No. 8.)—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis.

1052. Voronin, L. G. (*Pavlov Inst. Evolutionary Physiol., Koltushi, Russia.*) K voprosu ob imitatsionnykh sposobnostyakh u nizhikh obez'yan. (Contribution to the problem of imitative abilities in lower monkeys.) *Fiziol. Zh. S.S.S.R.*, 1947, 33, 373-380.—The literature concerning the formation in animals of conditioned responses through imitation is reviewed and additional data from experiments on lower monkeys adduced to show that imitation in higher nervous activity plays an essential role in the establishment of conditioned connections.—*I. D. London*.

(See also abstract 947)

#### THINKING & IMAGINATION

1053. Forbes, Alexander. Dream scintillations. *Psychosom. Med.*, 1949, 11, 160-162.—Reports of a series of dreams under similar circumstances are given and possible reasons for them suggested.—*J. W. Bowles, Jr.*

1054. Gordon, Rosemary. An investigation into some of the factors that favour the formation of stereotyped images. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1949, 39, 156-167.—Two types of imagery are distinguished; (1) "controlled imagery," the direction and form of which are always under voluntary control, and (2) "autonomous imagery," which is not subject to voluntary control. Using performance on an imagery test as a criterion, adult subjects were divided into 2 groups on the basis of whether their imagery was controlled or autonomous. The results of a second imagery test indicated that (1) "Subjects with autonomous imagery differed significantly from subjects with controlled imagery in their tendency to have stereotyped images"; (2) ". . . subjects with autonomous imagery relied significantly more than did subjects with controlled imagery on experiences occurring early in life"; (3) ". . . radio, newspapers, and even films appear to be very much less important in affecting imagery of different nationalities than are personal contact and casual observation."—*L. E. Thune*.

1055. Money, John. Delusion, belief and fact. *Psychiatry*, 1948, 11, 33-38.—The consequences of creative thought, whether private delusions, widely accepted beliefs, or scientifically validated facts are not essentially different but only in the degree of actual or possible validation. Some widely accepted beliefs have, in the past, eased psychosomatic existence. They have been considered absolutes but should be treated as axioms that might be changed in content by common agreement. This would satisfy a psychological need for some degree of stability as well as change and thus philosophy and science would not be at cross purposes.—*N. H. Pronko*.

(See also abstract 1100)

#### INTELLIGENCE

1056. Bose, G. Nature of intelligence and its measurement. *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1944, 19, 58-65.—The article deals essentially with the history of the development of the Binet test and its standardization for American children by Terman and for English children by Burt. The author then goes on to discuss the various problems which are faced in devising intelligence tests.—*W. E. Walton*.

1057. Buhler, Charlotte. (*U. Southern California, Los Angeles.*) Personality integration levels. *Rorschach Res. Exch.*, 1949, 13, 9-24.—Rorschach records of 500 psychiatrically-diagnosed cases from 15 clinical groups were studied and compared to determine objectively-definable Rorschach signs of value in clinical group diagnosis. Weights were assigned to signs which showed differential frequency in the better-adjusted and most maladjusted groups. Summation of weights revealed 4 score levels of Basic Rorschach Scores (see 23: 745), the means and standard deviations of which were distributed in a psychologically meaningful way for each clinical group. These levels appear to represent a hierarchy of personality integration, corresponding respectively to adequate functioning, conflict, defect, and loss of reality. Although many cases present deviant sign patterns, the 4-level theory seems helpful as a guiding principle in organizing immensely variable and complicated material. Discussion.—*E. M. L. Burchard*.

1058. Curtis, Hazen Alonzo. (*U. Illinois, Urbana.*) A study of the relative effects of age and of test difficulty upon factor patterns. *Genet. Psychol. Monogr.*, 1949, 40, 99-148.—This study was conducted to throw additional light on Garrett's hypothesis that "abstract or symbol intelligence changes in its organization as age increases from a fairly unified and general ability to a loosely organized group of abilities or factors." Two forms of 10 tests each were administered to 103 nine-year-old and 115 twelve-year-old boys. The intercorrelations of the scores of each age group on each form, and on the Combined Form were analyzed by Holzinger's bi-factor method. The results of this analysis do not support Garrett's hypothesis—rather they show an increase with age in the contribution of the general



factor to the variance of the individual tests. Also, "There is strong evidence to support the hypothesis that the observed differences between the factor patterns for two age groups are due in part to differences in the relative difficulty of the materials." In general, when a test situation became relatively easier, there was an increase in the contribution of the general factor. 36 references.—G. G. Thompson.

1059. Hecq, M. *Contribution à l'étude du rythme du développement mental*. (Contribution to the study of the rhythm of mental development.) *Rev. Sci. Pédag.*, 1947, 9, 115-126.—This is an experimental study of 30 subjects from 6 to 8 years old, who were given the analytical tests of Vermeylen. The author concludes that the law of alternation controls mental evolution, whose rhythm is more complex, more active than is generally believed. Intelligence evolves by successive bounds followed by plateaus which seem to be periods of rest during which new impulses are generated. There are also temporary regressions and readjustments which tend to require, every six months, a new psychological test of children from 6 to 8 years old.—R. Piret.

1060. Heim, A. W. & Batts, V. (U. Cambridge, England.) *Upward and downward selection in intelligence testing*. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1948, 39, 22-29.—The primary aim of the study was to determine whether Test AH 4 tested primarily level of ability as opposed to speed when applied to unselected subjects and to low intelligence subjects. Test AH 4 was administered to 183 "unselected subjects" under both limited and unlimited time conditions. From their scores on the total scale a subgroup of 95 low intelligence subjects was identified. Data from a group of university students who had previously taken Test AH 4 were also available for analysis. The results suggest that an intelligence test with a time limit and designed for a cross-section of the population does discriminate between unselected and selected low-intelligence subjects on level of ability. Speed of working was found to be of minor importance. With unlimited time negative correlations were obtained between time taken and total test score for all groups tested.—L. E. Thune.

1061. Léon, F. *Ce que c'est que l'intelligence*. (What intelligence is.) *Nouv. Rev. Pédag.*, 1947, 3, 70-75.—A summary of the principal theories of intelligence: the unitary theory, theory of the faculties, theories of the two factors, and intellectual types of Binet is presented.—R. Piret.

1062. Line, William. *Intelligence—its ascertainment and significance*. In Rees, J. R., *Modern practice in psychological medicine*, (see 24: 1284), 70-85.—Theories of intelligence, its measurement and its significance are considered in relation to clinical practices, education and personal development in an effort to place it at the service of civilization.—N. H. Pronko.

1063. Raven, J. C. (The Crichton Royal, Dumfries, Scotland.) *The comparative assessment of intellectual ability*. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1948, 39, 12-

19.—Describes an attempt to trace, by means of separate tests, normal changes, as age advances, in a person's capacity to reason by analogy and in his recall of information. The two tests used were the Progressive Matrices, and the Mill Hill Vocabulary Scale. Approximately 8,500 persons between 4 and 65 years of age were tested either individually or in groups on both tests. The author presents evidence from the Progressive Matrices test which suggests that "the capacity to form comparisons and reason by analogy increases rapidly during childhood, appears to have reached a maximum somewhere about the age of 14, stays relatively constant for about 10 years, and then begins to decline, slowly but with remarkable uniformity." Data from the Mill Hill Vocabulary Scale indicate that "the average person's ability to recall information increases steadily up to the age of about 25-27, remains almost constant for the next 25 years, and then declines a little." Data dealing with the dispersion of the scores on each test at the various age levels are presented and discussed.—L. E. Thune.

1064. Schneider, Eliezer. (U. Brasil, Rio de Janeiro.) *Teorias emergentistas da personalidade*. (Emergentist theories of personality.) *Monogr. Psicol. Univ. Brasil*, 1948, No. 2, 44 p.—This monograph considers two opposing frames of reference in the field of personality, the "emergentist-holist" and the "analytic-elementarist." Chapter one introduces the concept of emergentism. Chapter two deals with the analytic approach which is traced back to Watson and to psychoanalysis and carried through to Hull and his recent suggested general approach to the uniqueness of the individual. Chapter three considers the views of G. W. Allport, "the most outspoken contemporary representative of extreme emergentism. His notion of uniqueness, his skepticism as to the possibility and usefulness of 'general laws' in psychology and . . . his doctrine of functional autonomy are examined and shown to be vitiated by his inadequate understanding of the nature and function of science in general and of modern learning theories in particular." Chapter four deals with Maslow's recent attempt, from a Gestaltist viewpoint, to synthesize. "Unlike Allport, Maslow's notion of emergence is essentially descriptive. His 'rationalizations about syndromes . . . are easily translatable into the methodological terms of 'elementarism' and 'reductionism.' There is nothing specific about them except the holistic flavor." The author concludes that "the holistic-emergentist charge to the effect that the analytic-elementaristic approach to personality is logically and methodologically inadequate, is unwarranted and invalid." English summary.—J. L. Gewirtz.

1065. Slater, Patrick. *Comment on "The comparative assessment of intellectual ability."* *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1948, 39, 20-21.—Evidence is presented which the author feels casts doubt upon the conclusion which J. C. Raven arrived at in his paper (see 24: 1063) to the effect that the distribution of intelligence at maturity is not normal.—L. E. Thune.

1066. Yela, Mariano. (U. Chicago, Ill.) Application of the concept of simple structure to Alexander's data. *Psychometrika*, 1949, 14, 121-135.—A battery of 20 tests used originally by Alexander was re-analyzed by the principle of simple structure. Both the present and the original studies revealed 5 factors, 3 of which, *v* (verbal), *X* (persistence), and *F* (performance), had almost identical loadings in the original and the present studies. A fourth factor, *Z*, which Alexander was unable to interpret, turned out to be perceptual synthesis. Yela found a fifth factor, not revealed by Alexander, which was reasoning or a factor involved in inductive and deductive thinking.—M. O. Wilson.

## PERSONALITY

1067. Albino, Ronald C. (Pietermaritzburg, South Africa.) The stable and labile personality types of Luria in clinically normal individuals. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1948, 39, 54-60.—The experiment with 52 university students utilized a modification of Luria's graphic record procedure. Reaction times and left-hand responses to a discrete word association test and to a chain association test were graphically recorded. All subjects were given a paper and pencil type neurotic inventory which the author compiled. In addition, 3 tests of fluency were administered as an aid in determining the composition of the responses to the discrete word association test. The graphic records of the discrete association test were found to depend upon at least 2 independent factors. Magnitude of the left-hand disturbance was related to the number of neurotic symptoms reported by clinically normal individuals. Reaction times depended upon factors (one being fluency) not correlated with the pattern of lability.—L. E. Thune.

1068. Barbey, L. Les articulations maitresses du caractère d'après Klages. (Joint teachers of character according to Klages.) *Nouv. Rev. Pédag.*, 1948, 3, 388-392.—This is a brief account of the originality of the characterology of Klages.—R. Piret.

1069. Child, Irvin L. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.), & Whiting, John W. M. Determinants of level of aspiration: evidence from everyday life. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1949, 44, 303-314.—College men were asked to describe 3 incidents from their lives involving frustration, achievement against odds, and goal attainment without opposition. Questions were then asked concerning the effect of each incident on level of aspiration for the chosen goal. Reported reactions confirm several generalizations previously made from laboratory tests. Level of aspiration is most likely to rise or fall when there is a strong feeling of success or failure, respectively. It seems to reflect the subject's confidence in his ability to attain goals. Effects of failure are more varied than effects of success.—C. M. Harsh.

1070. Fiske, Donald W. (U. Chicago, Ill.) Consistency of the factorial structures of personality ratings from different sources. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1949, 44, 329-344.—During an intensive assessment program, 128 clinical trainees were rated on 22 scales of surface behavior by 3 psychologists, by 3 teammates, and by themselves. Separate factor analyses revealed 4 similar factors in all 3 sets of ratings; these are named Social Adaptability, Emotional Control, Conformity, and Inquiring Intellect. The psychologists' versions of the factors were better integrated, but the significant finding is that they agree essentially with factors observed in self-ratings. The agreement also attests to the clarity of the rating scales.—C. M. Harsh.

1071. Sutherland, J. D. The types of personality. In Rees, J. R., *Modern practice in psychological medicine*, (see 24: 1284), 86-102.—A brief account of the better known type theories, their difficulties and limitations and some remarks on what appears to the author to be a useful classification system are the main points covered.—N. H. Pronko.

1072. Whittaker, Duncan. The tonic aspect of the body-image: a study of the sensorimotor background of experience. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1948, 39, 61-67.—The standard of efficiency of neuro-muscular coordination reached by an individual at any given time is said to constitute a "tonic schema." This tonic schema is a sensorimotor state which develops from an almost unlimited number of possible neuro-muscular coordinations. The satisfactory integration of these coordinations is dependent upon the inhibitory dominance of the total neuro-muscular pattern in producing smoother functioning of the requisite partial patterns. The resulting smoother neuro-muscular coordination is thought to be correlated with a better integrated psychological state. The efficiency of the tonic schema may serve as a physiological index of the degree of integration of the personality.—L. E. Thune.

## AESTHETICS

1073. Gauss, Charles E. (George Washington U., Washington, D. C.) On the content of a course in introductory aesthetics. *J. Aesthet.*, 1949, 8(1), 53-58.—After considering 8 methods commonly employed in organizing the course in introductory aesthetics the author, in an attempt to keep down the overlap with courses in psychology, sociology, music, literature, and history of art, advocates an approach which embraces the following: (1) "a course in appreciation developed against a background of the history of ideas and styles of artistic development considered along with sociological considerations of a cultural context; (2) a semantical study of the meanings of certain words, such as 'art,' 'beauty,' 'classic,' etc.; (3) an attempt to show there is no 'general nature' to the arts and no peculiar kind of experience called 'aesthetic experience' which discovers the 'art' in art."—P. R. Farnsworth.

1074. Jones, Ernest. The death of Hamlet's father. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1948, 29, 174-176.—"According to Freud Hamlet was inhibited ultimately by his repressed hatred of his father. We have to add to this the homosexual aspect of his



attitude, so that love and hate, as so often, both play their part."—*N. H. Pronko.*

1075. McCurdy, Harold G. (*U. North Carolina, Chapel Hill.*) Literature as a resource in personality study: theory and methods. *J. Aesthet.*, 1949, 8(1), 42-46.—The view is offered that authors convey in their fiction their experiences as shaped by their own particular natures. In his analyses of the plots of several authors, McCurdy counted the number of pages on which each character appeared. From the data he derived the hypothesis that "in the human personality the experience-nodes, to coin a term, or the sentiments or complexes, if these terms are preferred, in so far as they are expressed in the *dramatis personae* (which may be conceived of as sensory and emotional clusters), tend to fall into a musical order corresponding to the hierarchy of sentiments discussed by McDougall." McCurdy warns against identifying the author completely with a single character in his story and points out that as the author's personality slowly changes throughout life the thematic structure of his plots will also change.—*P. R. Farnsworth.*

1076. Ray, Kamallesh. Scientific study of music. *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1944, 19, 39-45.—Music is more than physical sound of complicated characteristics. The author points out that while the physical characteristics of musical sound have been measured the subjective aspects including both the physiological and the psychological have been somewhat neglected. It is especially important in the study of Indian music that the psychological aspects be analyzed. The author makes a plea for a closer cooperation between the scientists and musicians in "chalking out" a plan of study. He feels that Indian classical music with its high technicalities offers a field of study rich in possibilities. He hopes that a systematic and scientific attack upon this problem will bring about a better understanding and appreciation of Indian music and in general an unveiling of the mysteries of music itself. 9 references.—*W. E. Walton.*

1077. Szuman, Stefan, & Lissa, Zofia. *Jak słuchać muzyki.* (How to listen to music.) Warszawa: Central Institute of Culture, 1948. 144 p.—The book contains two works under this common title. In the first work under the title "About listening to and experiencing music" Szuman analyses the psychical processes which listening to music is composed of. He occupies himself minutely with the attention and the emotional experiences during the listening to music and with the apperception of musical works. A special chapter is devoted to optical, verbal, and dancing movement associations which the author divides into those which are closely joined with music, which join harmoniously with music just heard and associations which are loosely joined with music, which do not contribute in a proper way to the adequate perception of music. In the second work bearing the title "About listening to and understanding musical works" Lissa starts with the supposition that listening is not only passive

submission to acoustic incentives but active cooperation of the listener. This work analyses also psychical factors on which depend the listening to and understanding of music, but it emphasizes especially the influence of social factors.—*S. Blachowski.*

(See also abstracts 1017, 1081, 1083)

## DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

### CHILDHOOD & ADOLESCENCE

1078. Anselme, F. *Psychologie du jeune enfant.* (Psychology of the young child.) *Nouv. Rev. Pédag.*, 1948, 3, 221-225.—Brief review of the psychological evolution of the young child, followed by some pedagogical directives.—*R. Piret.*

1079. Ariamov, E. A. *Fantazia i lozh v detskom vozraste.* (Fantasy and lying in childhood.) *Semia i Shkola*, 1948, 11, (Nov.), 16-19.—Young children are given to vivid fantasy because their perceptions are limited and concepts still generalized. Even adults, when confronted with situations that are not clearly defined and definitely structured, resort to fantasy. Children's fantasies should not be repressed or discouraged because they stimulate mental activity. By the same token, young children should not be exposed to fear-inducing tales since in their fantasy the children elaborate the events and thus develop unwarranted fears. There exists also a misconception about children's lying. A lie is a conscious untruth. The untrue statements of children have no such intent. Children are provoked into lying by the adult's tactless questioning, by threats of punishment, and by the adult's own dishonesty, to which children are very sensitive. Care should be taken not to accuse children of lying, not to threaten them with punitive measures, and not to set examples of dishonesty.—*M. G. Nemets.*

1080. Bakwin, Harry. *The gifted child.* *J. Pediat.*, 1949, 35, 260-268.—A summary of Terman and Oden's *The Gifted Child Grows Up*.—*M. C. Templin.*

1081. Barbey, L. *Le sens esthétique des images de l'enfant.* (The aesthetic character of images in the child.) *Nouv. Rev. Pédag.*, 1949, 4, 450-454.—The author establishes the fact that the first aesthetic appreciation has to do with the resemblance between the drawing and the model and that the sensibility of the child is much more precocious regarding natural beauty than aesthetic representation.—*R. Piret.*

1082. Buehler, Charlotte. *The influence of cultural ideology on child training: exploratory and programmatic outline.* *J. Child Psychiat.*, 1948, 1, 239-246.—The cultural ideology of parents and teachers is important in their influence on a child's behavior development. The author outlines the use of an interview questionnaire for securing a picture of the parent's or teacher's ideology. An illustrative comparison of the responses of an American and a German mother is given in detail.—*C. M. Louttit.*



1083. Cappe, J. *Les manifestations artistiques chez l'enfant.* (Artistic manifestations in the child.) *Nouv. Rev. Pédag.*, 1947, 3, 89-93.—A brief study of drawings and literary productions of children is presented. Except in the case of subjects truly endowed, the originality disappears very soon.—R. Piret.

1084. Cappe, J. *Procès des illustrés pour enfants.* (Investigation of illustrations for children.) *Nouv. Rev. Pédag.*, 1947, 2, 530-534.—To meet the danger in illustrations for children, which encourage mental laziness and present immoral stories (gangster, etc.) there should be literary counselors for the youth and a common front of parents and teachers against these injurious illustrations.—R. Piret.

1085. Chess, Stella. *The dynamic interplay between child and environment.* *J. Child Psychiat.*, 1948, 1, 371-377.—"As one deals directly with children, it becomes apparent that there is a group of childhood experiences which do not fit into the category of extrinsic happenings, independent of the child's already existing personality. There is a whole set of experiences which are initiated by the impact of the child's personality upon his environment." This thesis is illustrated by cases from a play group of pre-school children.—C. M. Louttit.

1086. Debesse, M. *Le réaction d'opposition chez l'enfant et l'adolescent.* (The reaction of opposition in the child and the adolescent.) *Cah. Pédag.*, 1949, 9, 27-30.—The most general characteristics of the reaction of opposition are the revolt against social organization, a sort of uneasiness, and a feeling of hostility against associates. There are open oppositions, also hidden spectres including the unconscious, etc.—R. Piret.

1087. Dunham, Arthur. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) *Pennsylvania's ten year program for child welfare: A case study in community organization and statewide welfare planning.* *Community Organization Monographs*, 1949, No. 3, 38 p.—This record of a plan worked out in 1927-1930 is offered not for its present value as a program but as an account of the first statewide process of its kind, and as a demonstration of the use of the community organization process.—L. J. Stone.

1088. Durand, Marguerite. *De quelques éliminations d'homonymes chez un enfant.* (On some homonym eliminations made by a child.) *J. Psychol. norm. path.*, 1949, 42, 53-63.—Observation of the language progress of her adopted son between the 27 and 30 month leads the author to the conclusion that developmental phases follow a consistent pattern: (1) expression of several ideas by the same sound; (2) sudden disappearance of this sound and its replacement by more varied and discriminating symbols; (3) reappearance of the original sound with a more precise meaning. Homonyms appeared to be tolerated where they produced no serious ambiguity, and the doubling of sounds occasionally occurred spontaneously apparently to resolve certain ambiguities. The author relates these observations to those of Gilliéron and Roques on regional modifications of

French words resulting from "homonymic collision."—M. Sheehan.

1089. Figurel, J. Allen. (Letcher Sch., Pittsburgh, Pa.) *The vocabulary of underprivileged children.* In *University of Pittsburgh, Abstracts of doctoral dissertations . . . 1948.* Pittsburgh, 1949, 384-393. (*Univ. Pittsburgh Bull.*, 1949, 45, No. 8.)—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis.

1090. Gesell, Arnold. *The developmental aspect of child vision.* *J. Pediat.*, 1949, 35, 310-317.—The development of vision during childhood is discussed. Deviations in developmental behavior of children may be symptomatic of visual difficulties. Emphasis is placed on the role of vision in the child's adaptation to his environment.—M. C. Templin.

1091. Gesell, Arnold. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) *Growth potentials of the human infant.* *Sci. Mon.*, N. Y., 1949, 68, 252-256.—Human "educability" depends on innate growth capacity. The psychomotor and psychosocial patterns of behavior which unfold in the ontogenetic development sequence are "self-taught, self-initiated," pattern and sequence being biologically determined. "Environmental factors support, inflect, and modify" these. Individual development "plans" are only variants of the basic species and cultural group "plans." Gesell discusses the implications of this view for child training, and supports it by verbal and pictorial references to the work of himself and associates.—B. R. Fisher.

1092. Hotyat, F. *Le cheminement de la pensée dans le raisonnement mathématique chez l'adolescent.* (The progress of thought in the mathematical reasoning of the adolescent.) *Rev. Sci. Pédag.*, 1948, 10, 97-116.—A comparative study was made by the method of reflection used by Claparède of the mental work of adolescents and cultivated adults in demonstrating a new proposition of elementary mathematics. Psychological conclusions and pedagogical interests are presented.—R. Piret.

1093. Iuritski, N. *Znachenie kino dlia detei.* (The significance of the cinema to children.) *Semia i Shkola*, 1948, 7, July, 27-28.—Children react quite strongly to cinematic presentations because they identify very readily with the characters. Such identification can be beneficial to character building if the children's cinematic experiences are properly directed. Children should be guided to see presentations that are suitable in contents and depth of experience to their age levels. Attendance of the cinema should not be too frequent and should be selective. Older children should be afforded the opportunity of discussing the presentation with adults so as to deepen the children's perception and understanding of the material viewed. Special care must be exercised in the case of pre-school children since they tire easily and react emotionally to cinematic experiences.—M. G. Nemetz.

1094. Jahoda, Gustav. (U. Manchester, Eng.) *Adolescent attitudes to starting work.* *Occup. Psychol.*, Lond., 1949, 23, 184-188.—Approximately

200 boys and girls 13 and 14 years of age were asked to imagine that they had started work the day before, and write a theme describing their experience. From an analysis of the themes, it is concluded that the present methods of preparing children for occupational life are inadequate, and that there is a need for a continuous vocational guidance.—G. S. Speer.

1095. Jersild, Arthur T., Woodyard, Ella S., & del Solar, Charlotte. *Joys and problems of child rearing*. New York: Bureau of Publications, Teachers Coll., Columbia U., 1949. xiv, 235 p. \$4.50.—Data for this book were obtained through interviewing parents representing more than 500 families and having over 1,000 children. The families interviewed included urban and suburban groups, negro and white, and were of above average, average, and low socio-economic status. There is information concerning the treatment of the data and a detailed report of the findings together with a minute analysis of the latter. Also, they have summarized the nature and background of the study, the treatment of the data and the general nature of the satisfactions involved. They include in the book more than 100 pages of itemized satisfaction categories and enumerated problem categories.—C. Schmehl.

1096. Joanna, J. M. *Critische studies over het werk van Piaget aan de Universiteit te Leuven*. (Critical studies on the work of Piaget in the University of Louvain.) *Vlaam. Opvoedk. Tijdschr.*, 1947, 28, 97-107.—These critical studies pursued at the University of Louvain, Belgium, are due to Blondian, Deshaies, Caruso and Ruelens. They invalidate the theses of Piaget regarding such important subjects as egocentrism, the concept of relationship, moral judgment, physical causality and the difference between the child's thinking and that of the adult.—R. Piret.

1097. Klimowicz, Tadeusz. *Psychologia dziecka wiejskiego na tle ogólnej psychologii rozwoju dzieci i młodzieży*. (The psychology of the country-child on the background of the developmental psychology of children and the youth.) Warszawa: Spółdzielnia wydawnicza "Chłopski Świat," 1948. 107 p.—The first part of the book contains a description of the stages of the psychical development of the child in general, the second part treats of the psychology of the country-child on the ground of the analysis of the psyche of the grown up countrymen and of the environment of the country side. Psychical differences between children of the town and those of the country come from the difference between both environments and they are not the result of different innate gifts.—S. Blachowski.

1098. Langer, Marie. *Algunas aportaciones a la psicología de la menstruación*. (Some contributions to the psychology of menstruation.) In *Rascovsky, A., Patología psicósomática* (see 24: 1401), 431-453.—From the analysis of 4 adolescent women the author inclines in her interpretation to that of Balint, namely, that the first menstruation is experienced as a defense against homosexuality and as a sadistic satisfaction. The first menstruation assuages the

girl's feelings of guilt as to her feminine genitality and her fears of a future failure in her life as woman, which originated in the notion of having suffered a female castration. In the first menstruation she experiences a satisfaction of her sado-masochistic tendencies and also a victory over her homosexuality.—F. C. Sumner.

1099. Langeveld, M. J. *Principiele gezichtspunten met betrekking tot Piaget's kinder psychologie*. (Points of view of principle in connection with Piaget's child psychology.) *Vlaam. Opvoedk. Tijdschr.*, 1947, 28, 65-76.—Piaget is a great investigator. His work has unity and personality but it is given to a series of criticisms of which the principal one bears upon the biological and logistic "apriorism."—R. Piret.

1100. Liublinskia, A. A. *Prichinnoie mishleniie rebienka v dšestvii*. (Causal thinking in children.) *Izv. Akad. pedagog. Nauk RSFSR*, 1948, No. 17, 5-44.—The theoretical premises of the author are that a child's thinking cannot be reduced entirely to a verbal basis. At an early stage thought takes an active form. "Thinking with one's hands" is a necessary step in the development of verbal thinking. Active thinking does not consist of a series of trials and errors, but takes the form of problem thinking. The problem-nature of active thinking is necessary for the development of verbal speech. Active thought does not disappear with the development of verbal thought. It is significant during the entire preschool period. A group of preschool children were observed while solving problems involving apparatus of various sorts. The pedagogical conclusions drawn were that to develop the thinking powers of children it is necessary to get them to think in problem terms. The child should be taught to pose and ask questions.—R. A. Bauer.

1101. Maberly, Alan. *Development and care of the child*. In *Rees, J. R., Modern practice in psychological medicine* (see 24: 1284), 164-176.—The practicing physician should know the needs of the child, particularly in the following areas: the broken home and the deprived child, developmental disturbances, signs of maladjustment, enuresis, stealing, truanting and sex problems.—N. H. Pronko.

1102. Menon, T. K. N. *Growth of relativity of ideas and notions and the reasoning of children*. *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1944, 19, 86-91.—Piaget's Brothers and Sisters Test and Right and Left Test, modified to suit Indian conditions, were administered to 40 children, ages 7 to 9. The results lead to conclusions which are not in agreement with those of Piaget.—W. E. Walton.

1103. Nowacki, Tadeusz. *Samopoczucie dziecka przewlekłe chorego*. (The well-being of the child chronically ill.) Łódź: Institute for Promotion of Culture of the Country, 1948. 125 p.—This work is a trial to gather the psychical changes happening with the children who are chronically ill with a special care for the well-being of the child. The author analyzes the factors on which depends whether a child feels well or bad. The children suffer the more the

older and better developed they are, girls feel from about the eleventh year of age worse than boys. Children who feel worse react, e.g., through escape from reality, sinking in day-dreams, and resignation.—S. Blachowski.

1104. Peeters, M. L. Observation du comportement émotif des enfants. (Observation of the emotional behavior of children.) *Nouv. Rev. Pédag.*, 1947, 3, 55-56.—A syllabus given to the normal school students for the systematic observation of children is presented.—R. Piret.

1105. Petit, R. Centres d'intérêt et intérêt. (Centers of interest and interest.) *Nouv. Rev. Pédag.*, 1948, 3, 195-199.—From some examples of wild children raised by wolves, the author draws conclusions on the importance of imitation and education which leads him to discuss the value of centers of interest of Decroly.—R. Piret.

1106. Rascovsky, Arnaldo. Consideraciones psicósomáticas sobre la evolución sexual del niño. (Psychosomatic considerations with respect to the sexual evolution of the child.) In Rascovsky, A., *Patología psicósomática* (see 24: 1401), 17-68.—Parallelisms between psychological and biological expressions of the sexual or libidinous development of the child are demonstrated with 3 aspects of the libidinous development namely, the trauma of birth, the notion of bisexuality, and the castration-complex. Attention is called to the anxiety and alarm arising from trauma of birth as concomitants of faulty development of dental structure. The Freudian hypothesis of original bisexual disposition is confirmed by embryological and endocrinological facts. Fear of being castrated by the father (the castration-complex) furnishing the boy with a solution of the Oedipus-complex at 5½ years of age parallels on the organic level modifications initiated in the human testicle between 5 and 6 years of age.—F. C. Sumner.

1107. Rempelin, Heinz. Die seelische Entwicklung in der Kindheit und Reifezeit. (Psychological development in childhood and puberty.) Basel: Ernst Reinhardt, 1949. 358 p. Fr. 18.—The purpose of this book is to give a comprehensive overview of the psychological development of man from birth to maturity with the aim of unifying diverging points of view. The author emphasizes the lawfulness of development and describes definite stages which are characteristic of (1) early childhood, (2) middle and late childhood and (3) puberty. Each stage in turn is subdivided into several phases which are discussed in detail in an attempt to point up the configurations from which individual variations of actual developmental behavior can be derived. The appendix contains a tabulation of the characteristics of each phase and a summary of developmental and character types. 356-item bibliography.—E. W. Gruen.

1108. Sastry, N. S. N. Gestalting in children. *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1944, 19, 76-77.—This research note describes an experiment in which it was found that the age at which gestalting takes place in chil-

dren was 2 years and a half. At this age children are able to recognize parts when presented with a drawing of the whole human face.—W. E. Walton.

1109. Schmideberg, Melitta. Environmental therapy based on psychoanalysis. *J. Child Psychiat.*, 1948, 1, 342-370.—The importance placed on infantile sexuality in the psychoanalytic theories of child training of 30 years ago has not had the hoped for results. It is now recognized that attention must be on the child's total instinctual life and not on a particular phase. Parents today work at being good parents, but their attitudes and behavior are apt to be heavily influenced at an intellectual level from reading and courses. A generation ago parents, lacking modern information, dealt with the child more nearly at his developing instinctual level and with perhaps more desirable results in many ways. The author discusses practical ways of meeting the child's emotional and instinctual needs without losing the values of modern knowledge.—C. M. Louttit.

1110. Seaton, James Kirk. (Teachers Coll., Columbia U., New York.) A projective experiment using incomplete stories with multiple-choice endings. *Genet. Psychol. Monogr.*, 1949, 40, 149-228.—A projective experiment using incomplete stories with multiple-choice endings was conducted with 280 sixth- and seventh-grade children who served as controls and 50 children of approximately the same age who constituted the parental-reject group. The corrected (for length) reliability of the parental reaction stories was .68. These projective materials did not provide reliable differentiation between the control and the reject groups. Within the reject group significant relationships were obtained between teacher personality ratings and acceptance-rejection scores, although these relationships were curvilinear in type. The results show that, in addition to the direct projection forces functioning, there is a distorting force operating which causes the more mature chronologically and mentally to move away from the attribution of rejecting behavior to the parent. Appendix includes projective materials used in this study. 41-item bibliography.—G. G. Thompson.

1111. Sikkema, Mildred. Observations on Japanese early child training. *Psychiatry*, 1947, 10, 423-432.—In disagreement with other writers, the present writer concludes from observations upon Japanese families in Hawaii that there is no evidence of emotional trauma in the mother-child relationship as a result of toilet training. Nisei parents may be adopting the strict western customs of child training and toilet training but these are not of Japanese origin.—N. H. Pronko.

1112. Symonds, Percival M. (Teachers Coll., Columbia U., New York.) The dynamics of parent-child relationships. New York: Bureau of Publications, Teachers College, Columbia University, 1949. xiii, 197 p. \$3.50.—". . . intended for use by counselors and psychotherapists who work in child guidance and in parent education and psychother-



apy," this book will also find a place in courses in child development, personality and in clinical training. It is built around systematic treatment of psychoanalytic and other findings on the results in the child's personality of various distortions of parents' attitudes towards children. The treatment of each is brief but illuminating. The approach is best given by listing chapter headings: The Meaning of Emotional Security; Parental Rejection; Parental Overindulgence; Parental Overprotection; Parental Overauthority and Overstrictness; Projection of Parental Ambition, Parental Overdependence; Parental Ambivalence; Combinations of Parental Attitudes; Sibling Rivalry; Special Family Situations; Essentials of Good Parent-Child Relations; Parent Education and Psychotherapy. 17-page annotated bibliography.—*L. J. Stone.*

1113. Verbist, R. Het mechanische-causaal denken bij het kind. (The mechanical-casual thought in the child.) *Vlaam. Opvoedk. Tijdschr.*, 1947, 28, 77-96.—Criticism is made of the theories of Piaget on the animism of childhood. The author concludes from his own research that there is in all children at a certain time a tendency toward animistic interpretation. One cannot establish the existence of a mental orientation completely determined by animism, however.—*R. Piret.*

1114. Vernon, M. D. (*U. Reading, England.*) The development of imaginative construction in children. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1948, 39, 102-111.—School children, from 8 to 14 years of age, were shown each of 4 colored fairy tale pictures and were asked to "make up a story about what is happening in this picture." Responses were recorded verbatim and were analyzed in terms of the level of imaginative construction shown. The stories produced ranged in imaginative construction from a simple description of the picture to an integrated imaginative construction which showed a "clear cognitive grasp of the content of the pictures, and of the schematic pattern laid down by the fairy tale convention." The author discusses the relation between level of imaginative construction and age, sex, intelligence, and emotional adjustment.—*L. E. Thune.*

1115. Zaporozhetz, A. B. *Psichologia vospriatia skazki rebionkom doshkol'nikom.* (The psychology of the pre-school child's receptivity to tales.) *Doshkol'noe Vospitanie*, 1948, 9 (Sept.), 34-41.—Tales play an important role in the psychological development of the child. They facilitate the development of one of the most vital psychological functions: the ability to participate mentally in events and to identify with the characters. While in its play the child acts out realistically imaginary situations, its response to stories is entirely in terms of mental imagery. The contention of the analytic school that tales attract children because they permit of wish-fulfillment is untenable. In view of the role that tales play in the psychological and moral development of the child a great deal of pedagogical tact is required: careful selection of stories in regard to their suitability to the developmental level of the

child, to their artistic quality, and to their contents. The artistry of the story teller is a vital factor.—*M. G. Nemets.*

(See also abstracts 853, 1240, 1249, 1416, 1444, 1475, 1494)

#### MATURITY & OLD AGE

1116. Bartlett, Frederick. (*Cambridge U., Eng.*) The first eighteen months of the Cambridge Nuffield Research Unit on Ageing. *J. Geront.*, 1948, 3, 294-295—Abstract

1117. Copple, George Ellis. (*V.A., Pittsburgh, Pa.*) Senescent decline on the Wechsler-Bellevue Intelligence Scale. In *University of Pittsburgh, Abstracts of doctoral dissertations . . . 1948.* Pittsburgh, 1949, 227-236. (*Univ. Pittsburgh Bull.*, 1949, 45, No. 8.)—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis.

1118. Himler, L. E. Personality disorders of older employees. *Industr. Med.*, 1949, 18, 248-252.—". . . Incidence of most common psychiatric disorders occurring in employed men between 45 and 65 hospitalized in a private sanitarium from several weeks to two months: manic-depressive psychoses, 28%; psychoneurosis and psychosomatic disorders, 22%; alcoholism, 18%; involutional psychosis, 16%; psychosis with cerebral arteriosclerosis, 8%; psychosis with general paresis, 4%; schizophrenia, 2%; paranoid conditions, 2%."—(Courtesy of *World Res. Alcoholism.*)

1119. Kallmann, Franz, J., & Sander, Gerhard. Twin studies on senescence. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1949, 106, 29-36.—Individual differences in senile manifestations seem to be the result of the interaction of genetic and environmental forces. The authors approach this problem by the study of twin pairs and their sibships (twin family method). The twins studied were over 60 years of age, living in institutions, or if noninstitutionalized, receiving no old age assistance; a total of 1,602 senescent twin index cases is included in the study. It is reported that the physical and psychological similarities of monozygotic twins tend to continue throughout life. Further, monozygotic similarities exceed dizygotic similarities, despite environmental differences. Reproductivity rates for one-egg twin partners of either sex are less different from those for dizygotic twin pairs of the same sex. Genetic factors in longevity are indicated, for the average intra-pair difference in life span of monozygotic pairs is one-half that of dizygotic pairs, considering same-sexed twins only. 14 references.—*R. D. Weitz.*

1120. Pan, Ju-Shu. A study of the influence of institutionalization on the social adjustment of old people. *J. Geront.*, 1948, 3, 276-280.—2 groups of old people, one institutionalized and one not were compared on 6 criteria of adjustment. The background of the 2 groups differed in certain major respects: the non-institutionalized group contained a significantly higher proportion of persons having college education and better economic conditions (insurance savings and pensions), were 5.3 years

younger and were of different religious affiliation. Findings, based on statistical analysis, indicated that the non-institutionalized group had suffered less change in social status, had a higher number of adult difficulties but fewer nervous breakdowns, had participated more in organizations and had more plans and hobbies, were more easily fatigued, were better adjusted toward family and friends, showed less religious preoccupation and feeling of resignation, had less free time and felt more useful as human beings. The qualified conclusion considered the adjustment of the institutionalized person on the whole as less satisfactory.—*R. W. Beebe.*

1121. Stieglitz, Edward J. [Ed.] *Geriatric medicine; the care of the aging and the aged.* (2nd ed.) Philadelphia: Saunders, 1949. xvii, 773 p. \$12.00.—This edition (see 19: 967) has been revised extensively but follows the same general plan as the earlier edition by presenting the material on aging and the aged in a section on general considerations (11 chapters) followed by sections on disorders of various systems, e.g., mind and nervous system. New material has been added especially on the guidance and care of "normal" aging and aged. Each chapter has been brought up to date. Of particular interest to psychologists are chapters on "Mental changes with normal aging" by Walter R. Miles and Catharine C. Miles and "Mental disease" by Winfred Overholser. Chapter references.—*A. J. Sprow.*

(See also abstract 1063)

#### SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

1122. ———. *Kultur debatten; referat från Tollarekonferensen, arrangerad av samarbetskommittén mellan nykterhetsrörelsen och fackföreningsrörelsen.* (Culture debates: report from the Tollar conference arranged by the cooperative committee between the temperance movement and the labor movement). Stockholm: Tidens Förlag, 1948. 110 p. Kr. 3.25.—There are 12 papers by different authors included in this report. The several authors discuss various aspects of the effect of the temperance and labor movements on the democratic culture of Sweden. The worker must participate in the general cultural life, and it is necessary that industry and the worker himself recognize this and take action to make it possible. This concept is disagreed with by other authors. However, the general theme concerns the status of the individual worker in the total culture.—*A. Tejler.*

1123. Beck, Lewis White. (*Lehigh U., Bethlehem, Pa.*) The "natural science ideal" in the social sciences. *Sci. Mon., N. Y.*, 1949, 68, 386-394.—Social science has until recently tried to model itself after an "ideal" of natural science which the latter has abandoned. The common variable accounting for contemporary similarities and differences in these groups of sciences is "complexity of subject matter." Natural and social science are contrasted in terms of relative differences in subject matter, observational

technique, experimental techniques and theoretical structure, and questions as to the elements and theoretical organization level of social science are raised.—*B. R. Fisher.*

1124. Ehrich, Robert W. (*Brooklyn Coll., N. Y.*) *Anthropology: a brief survey.* *Sci. Mon., N. Y.*, 1949, 68, 343-353.—A synthesis of "trends and developments" in the various sub-areas of anthropology since 1939, and selected bibliography for each sub-area.—*B. R. Fisher.*

1125. Lippitt, Ronald. *Socio-psychological research and group work.* In *Hendry, C. E., A decade of group work* (see 24: 1224), 166-177.—An analysis of research during the decade 1936-46 under the following headings: social perception, behavior induction-techniques and timing, group maturity (rate of growth, potentiality level, group age), group productivity and the needs of the individual member, group frustration reactions, the social and emotional position of the group member in the group structure, grouping as related to group function and to contagion, the group and individual effects of program activity, and stimulating the development of leadership and trainership.—*W. W. Brickman.*

1126. Meadows, Paul. (*U. Nebraska, Lincoln.*) *Toward a socialized population policy.* *Psychiatry*, 1948, 11, 193-202.—Population policy cannot be separated from social policy in general. Certain desiderata are brought out which are aimed at a destruction of the usual high value placed on perpetuating traditional population purposes and methods and a substitution of a policy that is family-centered and that respects personality and the conditions under which children are born and reared.—*N. H. Pronko.*

1127. Morris, Ben S. (*Tavistock Inst. Human Relations, London, Eng.*) *Community studies and community education in relation to social change.* *Occup. Psychol., Lond.*, 1949, 23, 129-139.—This paper reviews the work of the Tavistock Institute of Human Relations in the field of community studies, and describes the theoretical framework within which such studies are undertaken. The community studies all arise from social change and depend on a need for technical help in dealing with the change. The work is thought of as community education aimed at increasing the effectiveness of all aspects of community life. The explanation of social phenomena and description of individual behavior are based on a field theory approach. Specific items such as type of data collected and methods used, are also discussed.—*G. S. Speer.*

1128. Powell, John Walker. *The dynamics of group formation.* *Psychiatry*, 1948, 11, 117-124.—Stages in the development of a group are discussed in the light of the author's observations and other data secured over a 10 year's period as director of projects involving study groups.—*N. H. Pronko.*

1129. Preston, Malcolm G. (*U. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.*), & Heintz, Roy K. *Effects of participatory vs. supervisory leadership on group judgment.*



*J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1949, 44, 345-355.—A simple laboratory method of demonstrating the effects of different types of leadership is to have class members individually rank their preferences for 12 presidential nominees. A day later the students are divided into groups of 5 and select group leaders, who are separately instructed to obtain group rankings, either by supervising or by participating in group discussion and drawing out all opinions. A day later, individual rankings are again obtained. Comparison of initial and final individual rankings shows participatory leadership to be more effective in changing attitudes, in producing group agreement, and in making the task more interesting.—C. M. Harsh.

1130. Spindler, G. Dearborn. (*U. Wisconsin, Madison*.) American character as revealed by the military: descriptions and origins. *Psychiatry*, 1948, 11, 275-281.—Through a questionnaire and interview study of veterans on the Wisconsin campus, War Dept. studies of attitudes, etc., "the military has been analyzed and defined into six major elements, the value-attitude systems of an American type in reference to those elements described, and some hypotheses for its psycho-cultural origin stated."—N. H. Pronko.

1131. Sullivan, Harry Stack. Two international conferences. *Psychiatry*, 1948, 11, 223-229.—The Unesco conference in Paris, the International Preparatory Commission and 3 other meetings with similar aims are discussed. All accomplished something toward promoting international understanding and an improved basis for trans-national collaboration.—N. H. Pronko.

1132. UNESCO. Unesco conference on world tensions; an international multidisciplinary group. *Psychiatry*, 1948, 11, 231-233.—Quoted from the *Unesco Courier* of July, 1948, p. 3, this statement contains the conditions for international understanding and is significant inasmuch as a series of propositions on the causes of international tensions has been formulated and agreed to by a conglomerate group of social scientists.—N. H. Pronko.

1133. University of Michigan. Survey Research Center. Second annual report. Ann Arbor Mich.: U. Michigan, Institute for Social Research, 1949. 14 p.—In this report for 1948 the research, teaching service, and professional reporting activities of the Center are briefly described. Bibliography of Center publications.—C. M. Louttit.

1134. Wilson, Gertrude. Professional literature, books and periodicals, volume and content, 1936-1946. In Hendry, C. E., *A decade of group work* (see 24: 1224), 150-160.—Much of the literature on group work suffers from ephemerality, from the variety of meaning given to the term, and from the fact that it is virtually inaccessible, being scattered in agency magazines and house organs. The publications of significance to the professional worker may be grouped under the headings of functions of (1) group leader or adviser; (2) supervisor of leaders

or advisers; and (3) administrator of group-work services. The literature on analytical descriptions of supervision and administration is sparse, as is that on the distinction between the fields in which group work is practised and the group method itself. There are small listings of various types of professional literature throughout the article.—W. W. Brickman.

#### METHODS & MEASUREMENTS

1135. Kerstetter, Leona M. (*Sociometric Institute, New York*.) Social growth and the social atom. *Persona*, 1949, 1(3-4), 7; 16.—The social atom, one of the basic concepts of sociometry, is the smallest unit in the group structure, a measure of individual expression of choices or rejections for other people in a group. The resultant pattern of attractions and rejections surrounding an individual in a group "indicates the degree to which he is functioning in the specific group in regard to the specific criterion." A typical experiment is described. "Information regarding the social atom of the group is invaluable when applied to structuring productive and growth stimulating relationships."—H. P. David.

1136. Massanari, Karl Louis. (*Goshen Coll., Ind.*) Public opinion as related to the problem of school district reorganization in selected areas in Illinois. *J. exp. Educ.*, 1949, 17, 389-458.—Random samples of the eligible voters in two communities are polled by mail to ascertain their voting preferences on the issue of school district reorganization. Post-card questionnaires constituted the first contact, special delivery letters were used as a follow-up for non-respondents, and telephone interviews were conducted with the remaining non-respondents on the day preceding the election. The author concludes (1) a dependable prediction of the outcome of a school district election can be made by these methods, (2) the techniques employed are more accurate in predicting the percent of favorable votes than in estimating the per cent of voters who will appear at the polls, (3) sample members who return the postal-card questionnaires are most likely to go to the polls (of the 177 sample members, only one appeared at the polls to vote who had not returned his questionnaire). The educational advantages of the reorganization program in Illinois are also discussed. 57-item bibliography.—G. G. Thompson.

1137. Ruesch, Jurgen (*U. California, San Francisco*), & Bateson, Gregory. Structure and process in social relations. *Psychiatry*, 1949, 12, 105-124.—The question is discussed whether human relations and social interaction can become matters of scientific investigation. It is concluded that living and interaction can be studied scientifically when the observer is included as a participant in the system, when the questions raised pertain to circular rather than linear systems, and when techniques are used that are in line with the dimensional relations between observer and observed. Since interaction can be positive or negative, constructive or destructive,



human relations can, and must be, the foremost scientific concern of all.—*N. H. Pronko.*

(See also abstracts 889, 890, 891)

#### CULTURES & CULTURAL RELATIONS

1138. Decoene, A. *Opvoeding bij de negerproblemen in Amerika.* (Education on the negro problems in U.S.A.) *Vlaam. Opvoedk. Tijdschr.*, 1948, 28, 172-194.—This problem is brought to light through recent documentation, the author having made an investigation of studies in the U.S.A., in 1947.—*R. Piret.*

1139. Gabel, Norman E. *A comparative racial study of the Papago.* Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1949. 102 p. \$1.50. (*Univ. New Mex. Publ. Anthropol.*, No. 4.)—On the basis of anthropometric studies the author compares morphological traits of the Papago with several other Indian tribes of the Southwest. The Papago show a number of physical differences from the Yaqui, Zuni, Hopi, and Navaho which are numerous and extensive enough to be considered as having real racial meaning. In the light of present information about the early Southwest peoples it would seem that the Papago represent a closer approximation to the earliest Southwest groups than do most of the present tribes of that area.—*E. A. Rubinstein.*

1140. Gittler, Joseph B. (*Iowa State Coll., Ames.*) *Man and his prejudices.* *Sci. Mon.*, N. Y., 1949, 69, 43-47.—A general discussion of prejudice and its origins. Discrimination—the overt, tangible, institutionalized form, is differentiated from the more subtle covert "folkway prejudice," grounded in ethnocentrism. Under political or economic crisis the covert "general feeling of againstness" may lead to discrimination or persecution, as in Nazi Germany. Since prejudices are learned early in life, they are difficult to change and are likely to be general. The family, which transmits the folkways, must be made aware of its prejudices and their passage to children. "Only in this way can we break the perpetual cycle of those who have prejudices passing them on to those who have not."—*B. R. Fisher.*

1141. Kaldegg, A. *Responses of German and English secondary school boys to a projection test.* *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1948, 39, 30-53.—79 German and 129 English secondary school boys were given a modified form of the last part of Raven's Controlled Projection test. The results were analyzed for differences in the responses given by the two cultural groups. The major differences noted between the (E)nglish and the (G)erman pupils were that (1) the E boys are more detached, and G boys deal with the test as a serious life situation; (2) identification and loss of distance are more pronounced with the G boys; (3) there is a tendency for G boys to show greater conventionalism and rigidity; (4) G boys dislike cowards, E boys dislike bullies, ruffians, and girls; (5) E boys show less anxiety over school-work and wrong-doing; (6) G boys show strong agreement in the use of corporal punishment for any offense, whereas E boys show a greater tendency to make

the punishment fit the crime. Many questions failed to reveal any significant differences. The comparative responses of both groups on all of the major questions are presented in a series of 14 tables.—*L. E. Thune.*

1142. Leighton, Alexander H., & Opler, Morris Edward. *Psychiatry and applied anthropology in psychological warfare against Japan.* *Amer. J. Psychoanal.*, 1946, 6, 20-27.—An analysis of factors in a study of Japanese morale during World War II indicated that faith in the Emperor was an important morale-producing attitude that remained strong under adversity. Several problems of American propaganda centered around great loyalty of the Japanese to the Emperor and their faith in him. In an analysis of factors contributing to loyalty to the Emperor it is pointed out that the Emperor symbolized the fundamental assumptions regarding values and great flexibility was possible in the interpretation of the Emperor's significance. "The Emperor, then, is all ideal things to all men and the symbol of each individual's successful tussle with and relief from his insecurities." He still functions as a symbol though it does not follow that beliefs about him will continue without change. It is suggested that a critical study of such problems may contribute to more peaceful human relations.—*K. S. Wagoner.*

1143. Mead, Margaret. *Male and female: a study of the sexes in a changing world.* New York: William Morrow, 1949. xii, 477 p. \$5.00.—Drawing on her own previous anthropological studies and on other anthropological and psychological material, the author discusses the relationship of the sexes in various cultures, including contemporary America. While the various cultures reveal a great variety of roles and traits assigned as male or as female, in each case there is an acceptance of these differences as being based on sex and a universal emphasis on sex differences as such. In addition to the effects of primary physiological sex differences, the author concerns herself with the validity or lack of validity of these variously assigned roles and the effects of often arbitrary cultural definitions of the behavior of the sexes on both male and female individuals. An appendix provides ethnographic outlines of the Pacific cultures discussed. Additional appendices present the author's viewpoint on the ethics of presenting specialized information or interpretations to the general public and a brief description of how anthropological methods are applied to contemporary cultures.—*E. A. Rubinstein.*

1144. Myers, Henry J. (*St. Elizabeths Hosp., Washington, D. C.*), & Yochelson, Leon. *Color denial in the Negro; a preliminary report.* *Psychiatry*, 1948, 11, 39-46.—By reference to case histories, attention is called to the frequency of preoccupation with color among Negro psychotics. Interpretation is in terms of the Negro's role in the community at large and of color notions prevalent in white and negro communities.—*N. H. Pronko.*

1145. Pastore, Nicholas. (*Hunter Coll., New York.*) *A fallacy underlying Garrett's use of the*

**data of the Army Alpha and Beta Tests—a comment.** *Sci. Mon.*, N. Y., 1949, 69, 279-280.—Garrett uses data from the Army Alpha and Beta Tests "as partial evidence for the intellectual inferiority of the average Negro" compared with whites; others interpret the data as evidence for intellectual equality. However, because of deficiencies in test construction (failure to discriminate at the lower end of the range, most markedly affecting Negro scores) and considerations of differences in Northern and Southern Negro proportions with zero scores, the Army tests should not be used to compare Negro-white intellectual statuses.—B. R. Fisher.

1146. Sengupta, N. N. **Studies in race-mind I. Race-mind seen in the higher achievements.** *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1944, 19, 46-49.—It is suggested by the author that the differences in achievements between the various racial groups probably are as much due to the various factors of: (1) environment which elicits a specific type of response, (2) cultural contacts that tend to deflect the various natural tendencies and (3) cultural traditions which each group builds up through the vicissitudes of historical development, as they are due to differences in the racial mind. 2 references.—W. E. Walton.

1147. Sengupta, N. N. **Studies in race-mind II. Sensory traits and reaction times.** *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1944, 19, 50-53.—This is a discussion as to whether or not there are racial differences in various sensory traits. References are made to Garth's studies of color preferences and studies by McDougall, Rivers and others on the sensitivity of primitive peoples to touch, pain, tone, and smell. The tables are also presented on the reaction times of various groups. Then the author asks the question as to whether or not the samples are representative of the various groups and sub-groups. He feels that while the table presents pictures of what may be regarded as the superficial aspects of the mind that one or more of these aspects may affect the adaptation of the population and therefore produce social consequences. For example, the fineness of touch may form the basis of excellent wood-carvings and weaving while the ability to endure pain may make for a better soldier in a primitive community or a priest who can subject himself to many ordeals of pain. 6 references.—W. E. Walton.

1148. Sengupta, N. N. **Studies in race-mind III. Crime, suicide and insanity as indices of the race-mind.** *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1944, 19, 54-57.—Three tables are presented to show the incidence of suicide and insanity in terms of racial quotas. The author reviews the many theories which have been held relative to the relationship between these factors and the various racial groups. The author then casts doubt upon these methods of studying the race-mind. 2 references.—W. E. Walton.

1149. Sereno, Renzo. **Boricua, a study of language, transculturation, and politics.** *Psychiatry*, 1949, 12, 167-184.—"This Puerto Rican study, by relating, and analyzing in their relationship, language, transculturation, and politics aims to show

the far-reaching, noncalculated effects of shifts in power and the non-planned results of political planning."—N. H. Pronko.

1150. Sereno, Renzo. **Obeah; magic and social structure in the Lesser Antilles.** *Psychiatry*, 1948, 11, 15-31.—By interviewing Obeah men, physicians and government administrators the writer concludes that magic is an answer to discrimination from those suffering under its impact. A relationship exists between the constant social pressure and various phases of personal insecurity.—N. H. Pronko.

1151. Williot, A. **Anatomie du caractère anglais.** (Anatomy of English character.) *Nouv. Rev. Pédag.*, 1948, 3, 434-462.—This is an analysis of English character. The English and the life of knowledge and the English and the affective life are treated.—R. Piret.

(See also abstracts 1263, 1273, 1502, 1507)

#### SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

1152. Colby, Kenneth Mark. (U. California, San Francisco.) **Human symbiosis.** *Psychiatry*, 1949, 12, 135-139.—All cultures of every historical period have shown a coupling of one human being in close association with another, usually of the opposite sex. A theoretical formulation derived from psychoanalytic principles is offered. This is in terms of a reciprocal interlocking of the wishes and defenses in the two people. The relationship is cohesive when these wish-defense systems operate so as to leave one or both symbiotes in a state of rest. Implications of such a concept are discussed.—N. H. Pronko.

1153. Cooper, William M. (Hampton Institute, Va.) **Education for responsible husbandhood.** *Marriage Fam. Living*, 1949, 11, 96-97, 104.—The responsibilities of a husband are to provide his wife with cooperative companionship, to provide a major portion of the family's financial security; to provide his wife with a satisfying sex life; and to be a good father for his children. Education for competence in meeting these responsibilities must come from many sources and continue throughout lifetime.—L. H. McCabe.

1154. Cuber, John F. (Ohio St. U., Columbus.) **Can we evaluate marriage education?** *Marriage Fam. Living*, 1949, 11, 93-95.—After indicating the difficulties of evaluating marriage education, the author points out that there is some justification for the belief that specific techniques can be successfully taught and carried over into marriage, that there is some basis for the conclusion that persons who have had marriage education are somewhat more realistic in their anticipation of problems and in their general marriage expectations, and that marriage education seems to result in an ability to verbalize somewhat more freely about marriage, its problems, solutions, and nature. He warns that back of some of the urge for evaluation may lie a "slightly ill-concealed urge for justification and vindication" and urges that even the term "evaluation" be used sparingly.—L. H. McCabe.



1155. Durrance, Charles L., Jr. (U. Florida, Gainesville.) *Measurement in rural housing—a progress report. Educ. psychol. Measmt.* 1948, 8, 661-676.—This is a preliminary evaluation of the University of Florida project which attempts to improve living conditions through a program of housing education in the school system. A survey comparing "experimental" with "control" communities (in which materials on housing had not been taught) revealed that the former had made more improvements in the elimination of fire and health hazards during the 7 year period of the program's operation. Improvement was shown particularly in such items as screening of windows and doors, cleaning of yards, roof repairs, etc. There was no significant difference between experimental and control communities in number of new homes built.—E. Raskin.

1156. Elder, Rachel Ann. *Traditional and developmental conceptions of fatherhood. Marriage Fam. Living*, 1949, 11, 98-100; 106.—Interviews with 32 Des Moines, Iowa, pre-Pearl Harbor fathers who enlisted or were inducted into service during War World II furnish the basis of this comparison of traditional and developmental conceptions of fatherhood. 19 fathers were classified as traditional and 13 as developmental. There were indications that developmental fathers participated in more father-child activities. About one third considered companionship with their children as the greatest satisfaction derived from being a father. 31.6% of traditional and 15.3% of developmental fathers consider providing for family most satisfying. On the question as to what experiences influenced conceptions of fatherhood, 18 could recall no specific experience; 9 mentioned the parental family; 4, undesirable homes. There was some indication that developmental fathers were more likely to have rejected the parental pattern.—L. H. McCabe.

1157. Fitzgerald, Gerald B. *Community organization for recreation.* New York: A. S. Barnes, 1949. 352 p. \$4.00.—After defining recreation as the right of the individual in a democratic society the author advocates acceptance of public responsibility for recreation and close cooperation between private agencies and voluntary groups on one side and governmental bodies on various levels on the other. He enumerates 22 principles on community organization of recreation and 10 suggestions as to method and procedures specifically applicable to community councils. A community recreation council is considered an essential part of the recreation structure.—J. H. Bunzel.

1158. Harris, Chester W. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) *A factor analysis of selected senate roll calls, 80th Congress. Educ. psychol. Measmt.* 1948, 8, 582-591.—This study illustrates the application of factorial methods to the analysis of political attitude and opinions. The voting records of the 95 Senators of the 80th Congress on 9 issues were analyzed by computing tetrachoric correlations between each pair of roll calls and party affiliation. From the intercorrelations obtained, 3 common factors were

extracted by the centroid method. These factors are interpreted as representing: (1) an attitude toward the interests and methods of big business (2) an isolationist-internationalist point of view (3) an attitude toward protection of home industry or toward favoring agriculture against industry.—E. Raskin.

1159. Jeanmaire, H. *Le traitement de la mania dans les "mystères" de Dionysos et des Corybantes.* (The treatment of madness in the "mysteries" of Dionysus and the Corybantes.) *J. Psychol. norm. path.*, 1949, 42, 64-82.—Analogies appear between religious practices still persisting in Northern Africa and Arabia and phenomena of demoniac frenzy to which frequent allusion is made in the literature of classical antiquity. The possessed subject responds to the characteristic music or rhythm of the possessing deity, *zar* or *bori*, and becomes one with him, manifesting his presence through behavior disturbances or through trance states. The goal of treatment seems not so much exorcism as reconciliation with the possessing spirit who then assumes a protecting role. The frenzy, which is kept within limits by the director of the ceremony, is followed by exhaustion and by the allaying of morbid symptoms not only of grave but even of trifling nature. There is evidence that Dionysian and Corybantic orgies had a similar therapeutic effect. The works of Euripides, Homer and Plato contain frequent references to corresponding phenomena, and suggest a basis for the doctrine of catharsis through dramatic expression of emotion.—M. Sheehan.

1160. Levy, David M. *Anti-Nazis; criteria of differentiation. Psychiatry*, 1948, 11, 125-167.—Through an analysis of 21 cases of Anti-Nazis studied through a series of tests and inquiries, "deviation data" (such as death of father, travel, demonstration of maternal love) appeared to be selective of certain individuals resistant to Nazism and to differentiate them from typical Germans whose histories made it easy to assimilate Nazi teachings.—N. H. Pronko.

1161. Mitra, P. C. *Experiments into middle class habits and preferences. Indian J. Psychol.*, 1944, 19, 21-31.—The author conducted an inquiry into the habits and preferences of middle class families using the principle of random sampling and then applying statistical analysis to the data obtained. He points out in his analysis that the statistical approach is likely to be found more useful in education and psychological tests than the empirical inquiries which are now in vogue. He further justifies his claims by presenting the data in 9 tables and demonstrating the use of modern statistical tools. 16 references.—W. E. Walton.

1162. Rice, Otis R. *Ethical elements in the etiology of the unstable family. J. clin. Pastoral Wk.*, 1949, 2, 53-60.—Unstable families result from unhealthy attitudes such as romantic expectations, irresponsibility, ignorance and anxiety about sex, mistaken views of love that repress hostility rather than openly facing its, emotional exploitation of children and parents to gain ego satisfaction, sanc-



tioning of reaction formation, and conflicts in religious or racial attitudes. Without adequate preparation for interpersonal relations adults and children are egocentric and irresponsible. These are basically ethical issues, showing that every family needs a deep reverence for the integrity of the individual personality, faith in the positive resources of life, and insightful understanding of one another.—P. E. Johnson.

1163. Skidmore, Rex A., Smith, Therese L., & Nye, Delbert L. (U. Utah, Salt Lake City.) Characteristics of married veterans. *Marriage Fam. Living*, 1949, 11, 102-104.—50 veterans' families were chosen by use of the Tippiitts system from 301 families residing in the married veterans' housing project at the University of Utah for a questionnaire study to ascertain the family characteristics of married veterans who are receiving college education and to study marriage counseling needs and problems of married veterans and their wives. It was found that the mean age of these veterans was 26.54 years; that the married veteran has completed 14 years of education and his wife approximately the same; that 80% have one or two children; that, vocationally, they are headed toward the professions of engineering, education, medicine, and law in undue proportions and hope to get a starting salary of about \$3440; that 66% have part-time employment; that 84% assist with the housework; that there is little knowledge of or respect for professional marriage counselors; that the most difficult current problem is the economic one; that 82% of the husbands and 76% of the wives rated their marriage as "very happy."—L. H. McCabe.

1164. Underwood, Virginia Van Meter. (Kansas St. Coll., Manhattan.) Student fathers with their children. *Marriage Fam. Living*, 1949, 11, 101.—20 veteran fathers and their families living in the college housing project were investigated to find the amount of time the fathers spent with their children, the kinds of activity in which they engaged, and the attitudes of the fathers in relation to these activities and to their children. The time ranged from 19 hours 37 minutes to 1 hour 33 minutes, and averaged 8 hours 20 minutes per week. The father's attitudes apparently were closely related to the time spent with his child—the father who wanted to find time to do so. Pleasing activities of the children were those where the child showed learning and adaptability. Fathers' statements as to the father-child relation were indicative of the developmental concept of the fatherhood role but "the study revealed a wide gap between these developmental concepts and the fathers' actual practices and activities, many of which were indicative of the traditional concept of fatherhood."—L. H. McCabe.

(See also abstracts 853, 1220, 1311, 1453)

#### LANGUAGE & COMMUNICATION

1165. Blum, John M. (Theodore Roosevelt Research Proj., M.I.T., Cambridge, Mass.) Tumulty

and Leavenworth: a case study of rumor. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1949, 44, 411-413.—The word of mouth circulation of rumor without reference to contrary evidence is illustrated by the history of the 1917 rumor that President Wilson's secretary, J. P. Tumulty, had been imprisoned or executed at Leavenworth as a German spy. The rumor still circulated 7 months after Tumulty and President Wilson issued denials in the press.—C. M. Harsh.

1166. Briggs, Harold E. (U. Southern California, Los Angeles.) Language, man, society; readings in communication. New York: Rinehart, 1949. xv, 707 p. \$3.50.—Dealing with language particularly, this collection of readings is unified around various aspects of communication in significant relationships. The 9 sections deal with language and childhood; language and thought; semantics, pro and con; the law and lawyers; science; literature and the arts; media of communication; radio productions; and TVA—arguments pro and con. A set of suggestions for study and discussion are provided for each reading.—N. L. Gage.

1167. Debongnie, J. Cinéma, grand école du soir des peuples. (The cinema, great evening school of the people.) *Nouv. Rev. Pédag.*, 1947, 3, 159-161.—Interesting statistics show the importance of the cinema in European life, for social psychology.—R. Piret.

1168. Esser, P. H. Woord en gebeuren. (Words and events.) *Ned. Tijdschr. Psychol.*, 1948, 2, 99-115.—General semantics is not the study of words as such, but more the study of relationship between words and deeds. This relationship is considered as one of the aspects of human conduct. From this study has originated a method of education, due to Korzybski. The effect is good for the treatment of all kinds of difficulties of adaptation among adults, particularly those that originate in the vegetative nervous system.—H. F. Tecos.

1169. Gougenheim, G. L'espace à deux dimensions et l'espace à trois dimensions en français moderne. (Two-dimensional and three-dimensional space in modern French.) *J. Psychol. norm. path.*, 1949, 42, 35-52.—Analysis of the specific use made of these prepositions by French literary masters leads the author to conclude that *dans* is applied to three-dimensional space apprehended not as a surface but with everything it contains, whereas *sur* is used of two-dimensions conceived of as stripped of all contents. It implies adherence rather than superposition.—M. Sheehan.

1170. Meadows, Paul. (U. Nebraska, Lincoln.) An age of mass communication. *Psychiatry*, 1947, 10, 405-411.—The author considers first, "the communication systems which have, under modern technology, become mass industrialized; second, the resulting challenges to the social structure and behavior systems of modern peoples; third, some of the social consequences of mass communication, including its propaganda uses; and, finally, some of the possible developments to which we may look forward."—N. H. Pronko.

1171. Mitchinson, A. G. H., & Yoffey, H. M. (U. Bristol, Eng.) Changes in the vocal folds in humming low and high notes; a radiographic study. *J. Anat., Lond.*, 1948, 82, 88-92.—Twenty subjects (10 males and 10 females ranging in age from 16 to 50) were laterally X-rayed during the humming of low notes and of high notes. In changing from a low to a high note the vocal folds usually become elongated and rotated. The larynx and hyoid bone are raised and the supra-glottic space shortened. In 3 subjects with considerable practice in singing, the elongation of the vocal folds was greater than in the remaining 17 subjects. Two X-ray plates are appended.—F. C. Sumner.

1172. Schirokauer, Arno (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.), & Spitzer, Leo. German words, German personality and Protestantism again. *Psychiatry*, 1949, 12, 185-187.—The writers take issue with Mr. Thorner's thesis developed in an article (see 20: 1607) to the effect that the German national character is easily discerned in the German language and that Protestantism has influenced German.—N. H. Pronko.

1173. Schramm, Wilbur. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) The nature of news. *Journalism Quart.*, 1949, 26, 259-269.—The hypothesis is advanced that news is selected in expectation of a reward which is either the immediate "pleasure" reward of drive reduction or the delayed "reality" reward of "threat value." News of public affairs, economic matters, social problems, science and education is generally read for delayed reward and news of crime, disasters, sports, recreation, social events and human interest for immediate reward. Reading for delayed reward is a more sophisticated form of learned behavior. Ease of self-identification with the story is influential on the selection of a particular story. Experimental evidence based on questionnaires and depth interviews generally supporting portions of the hypothesis is presented.—V. Goertzel.

#### CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY, GUIDANCE, COUNSELING

1174. Berelson, Bernard. The quantitative analysis of case records. *Psychiatry*, 1947, 10, 395-403.—The opening of the consultation center, a fee division of the Jewish Social Service Association in New York City, gave opportunity for studying differences between the consultation Center and the neighborhood offices in terms of clientele and problems. The findings reported here are presented as illustrations of what kinds of results can be secured with such a method.—N. H. Pronko.

1175. Coleman, Jules V. Mental hygiene. In Spiegel, E. A., *Progress in neurology and psychiatry*, (see 24: 1286), 429-436.—Increasing awareness of our "sick society" is reflected increasingly in the literature. National Mental Health Act activities have been extended in scope. Public Health departments have contributed to the development of psychiatric programs on a wide social scale. Clinical

psychologists, social workers and public health nurses have played a role. Documentary and other films, pamphlets and books have contributed to mental health education. American medical schools are stressing mental and social as well as physical factors in illness. 47 references.—N. H. Pronko.

1176. Edelshtein, A. D. Sovetskaia psikhigiiena na sovremennom etape. (The present stage of Soviet psychohygiene.) *Nevropatal. i Psikiatr.*, 1947, No. 2, 3-13.—1930, the time when L. M. Rosenstein made his report to the First World Congress of Psychohygiene in Washington, marked the high point in Soviet psychohygiene. Since then there has been a period of definite decline. This is due to 2 factors. First, psychohygiene has always been the work of a few enthusiasts, and no solid basis has been created. Second, the area of activity has never been clearly defined. Soviet psychohygiene has to be rehabilitated only on the basis of the tasks which the post-war period sets. It is a tribute to Soviet medicine that there was no increase in mental disease during the war, but only certain changes in the character of the diseases; and increase in reactive states, traumas of the central nervous system, vascular disorders, and a decrease in certain endogenous diseases such as schizophrenia. The invalids of war must be aided. Neuro-psychiatric clinics, and especially the out-patient facilities must be enlarged. The best psychohygienic methods must be introduced into industry and schools. Soviet psychiatrists should study the possibilities of prophylactic measures in the development of diseases like epilepsy and schizophrenia, especially in terms of early diagnosis which might prevent exacerbation of the disorder.—R. A. Bauer.

1177. Gordon, R. G. Ourselves—the normal individual. In Rees, J. R., *Modern practice in psychological medicine*, (see 24: 1284), 10-29.—Normality consists of a smooth adjustment between the individual and his environment. There is considerable variation among humans in this respect and everyone is, at one time or another, poorly adjusted. Since the environment which an individual meets is so important in his maintenance of normality, each of us is responsible as environment to his fellowmen. Everyone needs support and sympathy from his fellows.—N. H. Pronko.

1178. International Congress on Mental Health: Statement by International Preparatory Commission. *Psychiatry*, 1948, 11, 235-261.—This statement outlines the tasks immediately ahead and points out applications of the principles and practice of mental health.—N. H. Pronko.

1179. Lemkau, Paul V. (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.) Mental hygiene in public health. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1949. xiv, 396 p. \$4.50.—In the public health organization there is a strategic opportunity to put mental hygiene to work in an effective way. Public health officers should be familiar with eugenics principles. The prenatal and natal period present problems with which the health officer can help. Nursery school teachers are an



important ally of the health officer in promoting not only physical but emotional health for the preschool child. Adolescence, young adult period, middle age, and old age, each have their characteristic problems that come within the function of the public health officer. In so far as these are problems of many people rather than individual ones, and there are clear technics to deal with them, they are the concern of the public health officer.—G. K. Morlan.

1180. Mathewson, Robert H. (*The Guidance Center, Cambridge, Mass.*) **Guidance policy and practice.** New York: Harper, 1949. xiv, 294 p. \$3.00.—This volume is "a rough attempt to outline a framework of fundamental theory . . . useful in evaluating current guidance practice and in projecting future programs." Part 1, Fundamental Factors in Guidance Practice, devotes separate chapters to psychological and philosophical concepts, needs of individuals and groups, the institutional setting, the social setting, psychology of the participants, costs, relating each to a broad concept of guidance and showing implications for guidance policy. Part 2, Guidance Policy and its Implementation, treats guidance as educative and democratic. Guidance services in the schools and in the community are described and related to the total educative process. Part 3 treats basic issues such as the scope of guidance and educational responsibility for personal development. Part 4, The Future of Guidance, discusses trends and sets up a projected program for a national policy of guidance in American education. 114 item bibliography.—A. S. Thompson.

1181. Stoller, Alan. (*Repatriation Commission Headquarters, Melbourne, Aust.*) **Social health and psychiatric service.** *Med. J. Aust.*, 1948, 2, 1-8; 29-37.—The author stresses the role which psychiatry plays in a social health program, owing to the fact that so many social pathologies are of a psychiatric nature. A blueprint is furnished of the organization of psychiatric services in a program of social health including sufficient number of trained psychiatrists; facilities for psychological testing and social work; sufficient facilities for out-patient clinics, child guidance clinics, rehabilitation centers, etc.; an integration of psychiatry and general medicine in medical school curricula; psychohygienic education of the public; research into aspects of social psychiatry under auspices of the universities; financing of the psychiatric work by the government. A lead in these matters should be taken by the recently formed Australasian Association of Psychiatrists.—F. C. Sumner.

(See also abstracts 1487, 1512)

#### METHODOLOGY, TECHNIQUES

1182. Andrew, Wm. R. (*New Hampshire State Hosp., Concord.*) **Faith and pastoral counseling.** *J. clin. Pastoral Wk.*, 1949, 2, 61-82.—To ask "How can I get faith?" indicates that present beliefs are unsatisfactory, but that one is afraid to change them. Evidently the beliefs have never been truly his own, or freely accepted, but adopted under some authori-

tarian pressure. When beliefs are dictated by others they result in anger and fear, rather than true faith. Not until the destructive relationships are resolved, can the creative forces within the patient establish a meaningful relation to a God of love. In facing and overcoming the destructive relationships, a "saving force" must be present in both patient and chaplain, receptive to an understanding-love larger than either has alone to counteract the authoritarian fear relationships in the patient's life. An extended series of interviews is summarized to illustrate these principles.—P. E. Johnson.

1183. Bennet, E. A. **The diagnostic interview.** In Rees, J. R., *Modern practice in psychological medicine* (see 24: 1284), 49-69.—"The purpose . . . is to discuss the making of a psychiatric diagnosis, to indicate the manner in which the psychiatric interview differs from the usual consultation, to mention the characteristics of certain psychiatric disabilities, and to suggest a form in which the material may be systematically arranged."—N. H. Pronko.

1184. Bruder, Ernest E. (*St. Elizabeth's Hosp., Washington, D. C.*) **Clinical pastoral training in a mental hospital.** *J. clin. Pastoral Wk.*, 1949, 2, 15-24.—Student chaplains in a mental hospital assist in the chaplain's program of helping the patient, and also learn about this new area of mental illness. This is explained to a patient when he is introduced. The student chaplain tries to help the patient accept the fact of his illness and look upon it as a constructive experience. When rapport has been established, he attempts to obtain a religious life history, and learn what significance religion had for his living. An excerpt from such an interview is given to show how it proceeds, and indicates how permissive, friendly attitudes assist the patient to talk freely, and finding neither condemnation nor rejection, to attain social reintegration more easily.—P. E. Johnson.

1185. Carnes, Earl F., & Robinson, Francis P. (*Ohio State U., Columbus.*) **The role of client talk in the counseling interview.** *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1948, 8, 635-644.—The relation between the amount of counselee talk and the effectiveness of counseling was studied by making an analysis of 78 verbatim typescripts of weekly interviews held in connection with a college how-to-study course. Effectiveness of counseling was judged by 3 criteria: growth in counselee insight, working relationship, and client responsibility for the progress of the interview. The highest correlation (.66) was obtained between the talk ratio (amount of client talk to the total amount of talk in the interview) and counselee responsibility for interview progress, correlations with the other 2 indices being only low positive. The relationship between the 2 factors was also affected by such variables as the topic of the counseling unit and counseling techniques. The conclusion of the study is that "it is not possible to use the amount of client talk as a criterion of counseling effectiveness."—E. Raskin.

1186. Randolph, Angus C. **Psychosomatic history taking.** *N. C. med. J.*, 1949, 10, 253-257.—A



psychosomatic history involves: (1) humanistic approach on part of the physician; (2) allowing the patient to talk; (3) exploration of the emotional setting just prior to present illness; (4) exploration of the longstanding constitutional and environmental background antedating the present illness; (5) questioning as to family background, adolescent and sexual development of the patient, his work history, his domestic situation, his past illnesses, his hobbies and religion.—F. C. Sumner.

1187. Rothney, John W. M., & Roens, Bert A. (*U. Wisconsin, Madison*.) **Counseling the individual student.** New York: William Sloane Associates, 1949. viii, 364 p. \$3.00.—The major emphasis in this book is that the first step in counseling is the study of the individual student. The counselor is not one who teaches or works with groups but one who works closely with the individual student. Each counselee needs to be considered in terms of the dynamics of a specific situation and not in some general frame of reference. Other points which are stressed about the professional counselor are: (1) concern with behavior of the counselee over the entire school period; (2) careful interpretation of data; and (3) ability to use more than one school of thought in his approach to counseling and understanding behavior. The last chapter which deals with the application of data to the solution of individual problems stresses the need for appraising counseling programs. This chapter also includes sample report forms devised by the authors to evaluate the counseling of students. The appendices include case exercises and illustrations of cumulative record forms.—C. W. Burnett.

1188. Wise, Carroll A. **When is counseling "religious."** *J. clin. Pastoral Wk.*, 1949, 2, 83-90.—Two people seeking the truth together, in understanding the motivations of human behavior, is religious whether God is mentioned or not. This is shown by the levels of insight discovered in counseling: (1) recognizing that something is wrong; (2) locating the problems in terms of personality structure or of interpersonal relations; (3) awareness of ways the person has handled the conflict within himself; and (4) coming to solutions in positive actions and mature attitudes. "Insight is the apprehension of reality, both internal and external, with sufficient emotional and intellectual clarity and intensity that a person becomes free to grow and thus make changes within himself and his interpersonal relationships." This is illustrated by an excerpt of an interview.—P. E. Johnson.

1189. Yochelson, Leon. (*Washington (D. C.) School of Psychiatry*.) **Psychiatric and pastoral collaboration with reference to schizophrenia.** *J. clinical Pastoral Wk.*, 1949, 2, 25-32.—In catatonic and hebephrenic schizophrenia, patients seem most disturbed by overwhelming guilt and extreme loneliness. Their enforced seclusiveness arises from frequent disappointments in interpersonal relationships, their guilt from acute hostility toward people who disappoint them. The pastor and psychiatrist

need to collaborate in treating such patients with warm curiosity and unfailing interest. Every precaution should be taken not to break appointments or fail their expectations and add causes for suspicion. Even the apparently incurable patients who seem to have given up the struggle for health are known to improve when a pastor or physician will take a genuine interest in understanding them with permissive, respectful attitudes in a non-disappointing relationship.—P. E. Johnson.

(See also abstracts 1070, 1485)

#### DIAGNOSIS & EVALUATION

1190. Blumenfeld, Walter. **Una modificacion del test de Rorschach para evidenciar las caracteristicas de la vida activa.** (A modification of the Rorschach test to show the characteristics of active life.) *Rev. Cienc., Lima*, 1948, 50, 215-225.—The reaction to the Rorschach plates represents a type of activity which is different from that that would result from having the subject himself do something tangible. This is obtained by supplementing the usual Rorschach with asking the subject to make himself a series of inkblots and interpret them. The modification facilitates the study of personality traits since "the subject is free to act in accordance with his inclinations, and the way he proceeds can be observed and compared with that of others."—A. Manoel.

1191. Butler, Octavia Pearl. (*Staunton Clinic, Pittsburgh, Pa.*) **Parent figures in Thematic Apperception Test stories of children in disparate family situations.** In *University of Pittsburgh, Abstracts of doctoral dissertations . . . 1948*. Pittsburgh, 1949, 220-226.—(*Univ. Pittsburgh Bull.*, 1949, 45, No. 8.)—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis.

1192. Calabresi, Renata A. (*VA Ment. Hyg. Clin., Newark, N. J.*) **Interpretation of personality with the Szondi test.** *Rorschach Res. Exch.*, 1948, 12, 238-253.—Cases of 3 severely neurotic veterans illustrate the interplay of dependence, aggression and ego structure in the Szondi method of personality interpretation. "The Szondi seems to be an excellent tool for the evaluation of the role of overt and repressed aggressiveness in the dynamics of personality deviations and mental disorders. In contrast with other methods . . . which frequently yield equivocal information, the Szondi offers the advantage of well-defined and easily comparable scores. Because of the clearly structured task the results are not influenced by the subject's evasiveness; they are never ambiguous as to the predominant trends and are always complete . . . methods involving structured tasks appear particularly valuable for the systematic study of specific problems involving basic dynamic relationships."—E. M. L. Burchard.

1193. Colm, Hanna. **The use of the Rorschach for children in diagnosing interrelationship difficulties between parents and child.** *J. Child Psychiat.*, 1948, 1, 247-265.—Children's responses to the Rorschach reflect their relations with parents. An illustrative case is given with detailed discussion of

the Rorschach responses. Various types of Rorschach responses are discussed from the point of view of their indications of parent-child relations. The discussion is based upon clinical experience with approximately 1500 children.—C. M. Louttit.

1194. Colm, Hanna. (*Children's Hosp., Washington, D. C.*) The value of projective methods in the psychological examination of children: the Mosaic test in conjunction with the Rorschach and Binet tests. *Rorschach Res. Exch.*, 1948, 12, 216-237.—Observations are presented from 6-years' use of the Mosaic test with some 1500 children who presented behavior or educational problems, or physical difficulties of either somatogenic or psychogenic origin. The Mosaic test proved to be valuable as a complement to the Binet and Rorschach, and was especially useful for differential diagnosis between defective endowment and defective functioning. Evidences of impairment in abstract thinking were helpful in determining types of brain damage and in throwing light on the specific mental condition of the brain-injured child. The Mosaic proved more sensitive than the Rorschach in reflecting improvement in mental functioning following brain tumor removal. Several examples are cited of both structural and symbolic interpretations of Mosaic constructions. 4 pages of illustrative plates.—E. M. L. Burchard.

1195. Franklin, Joseph C., & Brožek, Josef. (*U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.*) The Rosenzweig P-F Test as a measure of frustration response in semistarvation. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1949, 13, 293-301.—36 men, serving as subjects in a semistarvation-rehabilitation experiment, were given the Rosenzweig Picture-Frustration test after 24 weeks of semistarvation and again after 12 weeks of controlled rehabilitation. "The findings question the validity of the Rosenzweig Picture-Frustration test." It should not be used routinely in diagnostic and clinical work.—S. G. Dulsky.

1196. Gonzalès, F., & Schurmans, J. Technique d'approche de la personnalité par l'évocation de situations imaginaires. (Technique of approach to personality by calling up imaginary situations.) *Nouv. Rev. Pédag.*, 1948, 3, 347-349.—This technique consists in placing the child in an imaginary situation, by means of a little story, where he has the choice among numerous possibilities. By questioning him, one finds indications of his feelings, tastes, interests, etc.—R. Piret.

1197. Halpern, Florence. The Rorschach and other projective technics. In Spiegel, E. A., *Progress in neurology and psychiatry*, (see 24: 1286), 487-498.—"The spurt in the interest manifested in projective technics during the war continues unabated. During the past year this interest was equally distributed among the variety of such techniques, which is in accord with the recent clinical trend of assessing personality from a broad approach. Attention is, therefore, chiefly directed toward the description and evaluation of the newer methods or at the integration of the results from a number of tests." 16 references.—N. H. Pronko.

1198. Hertz, Marguerite R. (*Western Reserve U., Cleveland, O.*) Further study of "suicidal" configurations in Rorschach records. *Rorschach Res. Exch.*, 1949, 13, 44-73.—Rorschach records of 178 consecutive clinical patients were examined for occurrence of 10 configurations previously established as indicative of suicidal trends. Records were then divided into suicidal and non-suicidal on the basis of incidence of 5 or more of the configurations, and independently from written evidence in the clinical histories. Comparison of these independent judgments indicated a high degree of agreement between Rorschach prediction and clinical evidence. Rorschach analysis correctly predicted 83% of the clinically suicidal group and 84% of the non-suicidal. Of those cases designated suicidal by Rorschach evidence, 80% were confirmed by clinical evidence.—E. M. L. Burchard.

1199. Hertzman, Max, & Pearce, Jane. The personal meaning of the human figure in the Rorschach. *Psychiatry*, 1947, 10, 413-422.—12 subjects (9 women and 3 men) undergoing psychotherapy were administered Rorschachs. A list of human responses given by each subject was made and compared with independently obtained therapeutic data in order to determine whether or not the responses selected had personal meaning. Analysis indicates that human responses in the Rorschach are capable of representing keenly felt attitudes about oneself and the environment.—N. H. Pronko.

1200. Holzberg, Jules D., & Alessi, Salvatore. (*Connecticut State Hosp., Middletown.*) Reliability of the shortened Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1949, 13, 288-292.—30 psychiatric patients were given the short form (350 items) and the original form (550 items) of the MMPI in order to determine the reliability of the shorter test for clinical practice. Correlation coefficients of individual scales on test-retest with these 2 forms range from .51 to .92. Although statistically significant differences were found between the mean weighted scores of half the scales, these results were not clinically significant as judged by profile results. More than one-third of the time required for the longer form was eliminated by using this shortened version.—S. G. Dulsky.

1201. Kutash, Samuel B. (*V.A. Ment. Hyg. Clin., Newark, N. J.*) Recent developments in the field of projective techniques. *Rorschach Res. Exch.*, 1949, 13, 74-86.—Among the most interesting recent developments in the use of projective techniques are efforts to use them to improve and evaluate psychotherapeutic methods, the development of prognostic criteria for various diagnostic groups, and the direct use of projective techniques as psychotherapeutic devices. Most research in these areas has involved the Rorschach but the utility of the TAT, sentence completion and expressive movement tests has recently begun to be more thoroughly explored. An important trend exists toward greater use of graphic as against verbal projective devices. Crucial experimentation is still needed to establish and verify the



working hypotheses underlying the various projective methods. 36 references.—E. M. L. Burchard.

1202. Lazarus, Richard S. An experimental analysis of the influence of color on the protocol of the Rorschach Test. In *University of Pittsburgh, Abstracts of doctoral dissertations . . . 1948*. Pittsburgh, 1949, 244-249. (*Univ. Pittsburgh Bull.*, 1949, 45, No. 8.)—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis.

1203. Ledwith, Nettie H. (Pittsburgh (Pa.) Child Guidance Center.) The performance of six year old children on the Rorschach Ink Blot Test: a normative study. In *University of Pittsburgh, Abstracts of doctoral dissertations . . . 1948*. Pittsburgh, 1949, 250-255. (*Univ. Pittsburgh Bull.*, 1949, 45, No. 8.)—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis.

1204. Long, W. F., & Burr, Irving W. (Purdue U., Lafayette, Ind.) Development of a method for increasing the utility of multiple correlations by considering both testing time and test validity. *Psychometrika*, 1949, 14, 137-161.—The Wherry-Dollittle method of test selection is modified so as to produce for a given battery an *R* of maximal possible value and requiring minimal testing time.—M. O. Wilson.

1205. Pascal, Gerald R., & Zeaman, Jean B. (Butler Hosp., Providence, R. I.) A note on the validity of Wechsler-Bellevue scatter. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1949, 105, 840-842.—4 differences between various Bellevue sub-test scores were found to form an increasing progression from the normals to the most seriously ill as determined by psychiatric diagnosis. Conclusions reached were as follows: (1) The index score showed a significant difference between normals and neurotics, and between neurotics and psychotics. (2) An increased index score for two separate hospital populations (outpatients and inpatients) is a reflection of the estimate of progressive seriousness of psychological disturbance based on psychiatric diagnosis. (3) The index score was an estimate of level of adjustment as evidenced by its ability to discriminate between inpatient neurotics and working outpatient neurotics. The variability of the index scores are high as shown by the high S.D. This study used only 7 of the 11 subtests of the Wechsler-Bellevue scale.—R. D. Weitz.

1206. Sappenfield, Bert R., & Buker, Samuel L. (Montana State U., Missoula.) Validity of the Rorschach 8-9-10 per cent as an indicator of responsiveness to color. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1949, 13, 268-271.—This experiment was designed to test the assumption that productivity on the last 3 cards is a function of responsiveness to color. 238 college students were the subjects. One group was shown the Harrower-Erickson series first and then a specially prepared achromatic series; a second group was shown the achromatic series first. The results reveal that productivity to the last 3 cards was the same in both series. The hypothesis, then, that productivity to the last three cards is a function of color, was not substantiated.—S. G. Dulsky.

1207. Saslow, George & Shobe, Frank O. Evaluation of a psychiatric screening test. Cornell Word

Form-I. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1949, 106, 37-45.—A group of hospitalized and nonhospitalized psychiatric patients were given the Cornell Word Form-I in an attempt to determine the civilian effectiveness of a military screening test. At the scoring level of 5, or more, significant responses, 53% of 337 known psychiatric cases were detected, while 32% of 100 patients identified as psychiatrically ill on the test were found not to be so on subsequent psychiatric examination. Data are presented comparing the test with other measures in reference to student populations. Only 13% false negatives and 6% false positives were recorded in psychiatric screening by senior medical students and their instructors. 7 references.—R. D. Weitz.

1208. Stora, Renée. Tests de caractère et graphologie. (Tests of character and graphology.) *J. Psychol. norm. path.*, 1949, 42, 83-96.—Personality records for 54 children were compiled, including for each a detailed case history obtained from the parents, scores on a variety of mental and motor tests as well as observations made during administration by the testers, and a graphological analysis in which the method of Crépieux-Jamin was supplemented by selected principles of Klages, Saudek, and Pulver. For 38 cases there were, in addition, Prudhommeau test results, and for 25, Rorschach test results. In a systematic comparison of the findings yielded by the 6 methods the author finds a high percentage of agreement and considerable reconcilable disagreement. The Prudhommeau, being a drawing test, depends less on habit and more on attention to external stimuli particularly within the framework of the school situation. Handwriting, on the other hand, reveals social attitudes operating in everyday life. Both test behavior rather than the underlying dynamics reached by the Rorschach. All reflect clearly the personality and objectives of the interpreter. It is suggested that the 3 last-mentioned measures may be used to good effect in a routine battery.—M. Sheehan.

1209. Tilton, John Rich. (Kent State U., O.) A survey of the reliability, validity, and usefulness of the Cattell Culture-Free Test. *Persona*, 1949, 1, (3-4), 17-19.—The Cattell Culture-Free Test was administered to 75 high school seniors along with the Henmon-Nelson and Otis Group Examination. Teachers ratings and grade point ratios were obtained for each student. The Wechsler was given to each of 28 students. "The Culture-Free Test is seen to correlate sufficiently high with the other measures of intelligence to be significant." Correlations and raw scores are presented.—H. P. David.

1210. Whitehouse, Elizabeth. (Western Reserve U. Cleveland, O.) Norms for certain aspects of the Thematic Apperception Test on a group of nine and ten year old children. *Persona*, 1949, 1(3-4), 12-15.—"The sample studied in the present research included 128 boys and girls, 9 and 10 years of age. The first 9 TAT pictures of the 1943 edition . . . were analyzed. . . ." It is the writer's hypothesis that frequency of response is related to the stimulus



of each picture and must be weighted accordingly. "The results of the research correlated with the general concept that boys are more aggressive and oriented toward the outer environment than are girls. Girls seemed to be more concerned with interpersonal relationships than the boys."—H. P. David.

1211. Wittenborn, J. R. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) Statistical tests of certain Rorschach assumptions: analysis of discrete responses. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1949, 13, 257-267.—Scoring Rorschach protocols involves 2 implications: (1) that all of the responses falling in a given category are similar in some behavioral respect; (2) that the psychological significance of responses falling in a given category is different in some respect from responses placed in other categories. 247 college freshmen were given the group Rorschach (Horrover-Erickson). Three hypotheses generated by the 2 implications received scant support. It is concluded that "the usual abstract scoring procedures are of no value in attempts to appraise the behavioral significance of Rorschach responses elicited by check list procedures."—S. G. Dulsky.

1212. Yarrow, Leon J. (U. Colorado Sch. of Med., Denver.) The effect of antecedent frustration on projective play. *Psychol. Monogr.*, 1948, 62(6) 42 p.—This investigation is concerned with "the effects of antecedent frustration on the projective play behavior of pre-school children." 60 pre-school children, divided equally according to sex and ranging in age from 3-0 to 5-7 were randomly assigned to either a control, failure, or satiation group. Behavior was observed during two 30-minute sessions, separated by an interval of a day or two. Among the conclusions are: (1) "antecedent frustration tends to result in increased aggressive play;" (2) "inhibition to the expression of aggression is gradually weakened in . . . the doll play situation;" (3) antecedent frustration does not universally affect all elements of doll play behavior.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

(See also abstracts 876, 877, 1056, 1062)

#### TREATMENT METHODS

1213. Bellak, Leopold. The use of oral barbiturates in psychotherapy. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1949, 105, 849-850.—The author presents a brief report on his use of small doses of barbiturates administered orally to 30 patients prior to the psychotherapeutic session. The usual reaction was one of mild relaxation with little sleepiness. Indications for use were difficulty in free-association and overcoming resistance. They were used initially to overcome inhibitions and sometimes "episodically" to overcome resistance involving a specific problem. Character neuroses, agoraphobia, and depression with psychomotor retardation have been found amenable to treatment. Experimentation with "the therapeutic manipulation of the anticipatory anxiety in ejaculation praecox and female frigidity by nembutal half an hour prior to intercourse is being conducted."—I. Friedman.

1214. Berman, Leo. (Harvard Med. Sch., Cambridge, Mass.) Counter-transferences and attitudes of the analyst in the therapeutic process. *Psychiatry*, 1949, 12, 159-166.—The writer is concerned with the analyst's emotional processes as they operate on the patient and the analytic situation, particularly its therapeutic aspect. These should indicate, in proper dosage, the analyst's dedication to the patient. Some remarks are appended on the art of healing and the sublimation of sadistic impulses in the analyst.—N. H. Pronko.

1215. Bruch, Hilde. The role of the parent in psychotherapy with children. *Psychiatry*, 1948, 11, 169-175.—A change in the direction of a respectful understanding of the parent's problem has occurred in the attitude of psychiatrists toward parents. Not only is this important in the direct treatment of the child but it also makes more lasting collaboration possible.—N. H. Pronko.

1216. Burling, Temple. Vocational rehabilitation of state hospital patients; a preliminary report of a study in Connecticut. *Amer. J. occup. Ther.*, 1949, 3, 69-72; 87.—Study of vocational rehabilitation of the mentally handicapped and particularly of how rehabilitation services may be made available to patients discharged or paroled from mental hospitals. Report confined largely to the work in Connecticut.—(Courtesy of Bull. Curr. Lit. Nat. Soc. Crippled Child.)

1217. Burlingame, C. C. Rehabilitation and re-education. In Spiegel, E. A., *Progress in neurology and psychiatry* (see 24: 1286), 571-582.—This review is limited to literature that stresses social and economic reintegration of the patient with emphasis on environmental factors that influence his progress toward that goal. "The bulk of the work selected for review appertains to vocational, avocational, social and recreational, and physical relationships, since these are the major channels of modern psychiatric re-education." 41 references.—N. H. Pronko.

1218. Costa, Juanita. Neuropsychiatric nursing. *Milit. Surg.*, 1949, 104, 445-446.—The curriculum, faculty and training procedure in neuropsychiatry in the U. S. Army Nurse Corps is described.—G. W. Knox.

1219. Dax, Eric Cunningham. Physical methods of treatment. In Rees, J. R., *Modern practice in psychological medicine* (see 24: 1284), 357-380.—Recent progress is discussed in the general use of drugs in psychiatry; prolonged narcosis; convulsion therapy; insulin treatment; prefrontal leucotomy and malarial treatment, pyrotherapy and penicillin.—N. H. Pronko.

1220. De Forest, Izette. Religious consciousness: an outgrowth of the interrelation of psychotherapy and the religion of Christ. *J. Pastoral Care*, 1948, 2, 27-35.—Every neurotic person is unhappy in his interpersonal relations. To cure a neurosis the inner integrity of the sufferer must be restored, so that his impulse toward happiness with his companions may function freely. The technique of psychotherapy has 3 basic principles: (1) that the therapist

should cherish his patient; (2) that the patient should be assisted to recognize, respect, and love himself; (3) that the patient in the transference relationship should have opportunity to discard his character distortions and use his potentialities productively in the human community. Psychotherapy is the essence of Christ's work in healing and teaching.—P. E. Johnson.

1221. Fiedler, Fred E. (U. Chicago, Ill.) **An experimental approach to preventive psychotherapy.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1949, 44, 386-393.—5 small groups of Chicago students were given advance therapy sessions to reduce anxiety about the 6-hour comprehensive examination. Later these 25 experimental subjects and 19 control subjects were questioned about their reactions to the exam. 3 of the 5 groups seemed to benefit in some respect from the therapy sessions, but many factors were uncontrolled.—C. M. Harsh.

1222. Garkavi, K. **Nevrokhirurgiia i nevropatologii.** (Neurosurgery and neuropathology.) *Neuropatal. i Psikhiatr.*, 1947, No. 5, 29-34.—Neurosurgery has taken 3 directions: (1) neurosurgery developed within general surgery; (2) neurosurgery developed as a special branch of surgery; (3) neurosurgery developed as part of neuropathology. This last direction is the result of major success in the field of neuropathology in the diagnosis and the etiopathogenesis of disorders of the nervous system. Soviet neuropathologists favor active methods of treatment, including therapy. Therefore, they must master surgical methods of diagnosis and treatment.—R. A. Bauer.

1223. Gordon, Hirsch L. **Fifty shock therapy theories.** *Milit. Surg.*, 1948, 103, 397-401.—Following a discussion of the shock therapy technique development the author defines and describes 50 separate theories of shock therapy mechanism. Of these, 27 are somatogenic and 23 are psychogenic.—G. W. Knox.

1224. Hendry, Charles E. [Ed.] (Toronto U., Can.) **A decade of group work.** New York: Association Press, 1948. xiii, 189 p. \$2.50.—A symposium sponsored by the American Association of Group Workers, this volume brings together the views of social workers, educators, and other interested persons regarding the main lines of development in group-work methods from 1936 to 1946. The topics discussed in the 23 chapters include group work in camping, public recreation, health and physical education, child welfare services, psychotherapy, intercultural education, religious education, adult education, workers' education, colleges and universities, and personnel management and public administration. (See entry nos. 1125, 1134, 1231, 1248, 1451, 1498.)—W. W. Brickman.

1225. Higgins, H. Ralph. **Client-centered psychotherapy and Christian doctrine.** *J. Pastoral Care*, 1949, 3, 1-11.—Every therapy has philosophical presuppositions; and client-centered therapy is well adapted for pastoral counseling because it is congenial to a Christian philosophy. The client is a

unique personality, capable of growth and responsible self-determination, interdependent in social relations, worthy of respect, with the right and capacity for self-understanding, self-evaluation, and self-development. Christianity is a religion of Personality; and finds client-centered psychotherapy harmonious with its doctrines of providence, faith, grace, free will, salvation, conversion, regeneration, repentance, and love.—P. E. Johnson.

1226. Hoffmann, Gerhard. (Western Reserve U., Cleveland, O.) **A fundamental principle of psychotherapy.** *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1949, 3, 243-252.—Psychoanalytic insight alone cannot provide a solution to neurotic conflicts; a new and active orientation (a new goal) of the patient is essential. In the reorientation process most patients require active instruction from the therapist and active manipulation of the patient's environment. A short demonstration of how these principles might be employed in a given case is quoted. Real cure of mental suffering "represents an inner transformation of the previous personal-gain factor into a superior one of higher order." This gives a "new rationalistic meaning to the age-old precept of 'love thy neighbor as thyself.'"—E. M. L. Burchard.

1227. Holt, W. L., Jr., Rinkel, M., Greenblatt, M., & Anderson, R. **Myanesin in electric shock; studies in rabbits and man.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1949, 105, 834-839.—Myanesin, a muscle relaxing drug, was given a clinical trial for the prevention of traumatic complications in electric shock convulsive therapy. More than 100 observations were made on rabbits, 3 on human cases. Myanesin was shown to greatly modify the response to electric stimulation in the rabbit, with the convulsive threshold raised, and the tonic phase eliminated for periods up to an hour. With humans the convulsive threshold to electric shock is also raised, but a strong tonic-clonic seizure takes place. When dilantin was added the tonic phase of the convulsion was eliminated. However, the authors caution those employing myanesin "to test the hemolyzing and thrombosing effects of the preparation employed, and when used it should be administered in 1% strength in physiologic saline intravenously." It is suggested that the combined use of myanesin and dilantin undergo further study.—R. D. Weitz.

1228. Hunnybun, Noël K. **Psychiatric social work in Great Britain.** In Rees, J. R., *Modern practice in psychological medicine* (see 24: 1284), 424-433.—Psychiatric social work is discussed from the viewpoint of its recent development, the nature and range of psychiatric social work, the actual work of a psychiatric social worker particularly as it concerns adult patients, work in a child guidance clinic and work in other fields.—N. H. Pronko.

1229. Karpman, Ben. (St. Elizabeths Hosp., Washington, D. C.) **Objective psychotherapy; principles, methods and results.** *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1949, 5, 189-342 (Also as *Clin Psychol. Monog.* No. 6, 154 p.)—The author describes his "objective" psychotherapy, an analytically oriented approach



which attempts to minimize inter-personal, subjective factors in therapy. The therapy consists of frequent but very brief—5 to 10 minute—interviews, a series of written questions to which the patient responds in writing, periodic written summaries and interpretations by the therapist of the patient's material, suggested readings about which the patient writes, and written reports of the patient's dreams. The initial series of questions are concerned primarily with case history material; later questions are developed about the material the particular patient brings up. The data on a case are given in detail; the case record includes the therapist's written communications as well as the patient's.—*L. B. Heathers.*

1230. Kauffman, P. E. (U. Chicago, Ill.), & Raimy, V. C. Two methods of assessing therapeutic progress. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1949, 44, 379-385.—Typescripts of 17 counseling interviews, representing 7 cases and 5 counselors, were scored by 3 judges to obtain the Discomfort-Relief Quotient for thought units in each interview, as recommended by Dollard and Mowrer (21: 2360). 3 other judges scored the clients' responses for positive, negative, or ambivalent self-reference, obtaining a PNAVQ quotient. The DRQ and PNAVQ scores give very similar indications of personality changes, although the former stresses reduction of "tensions," whereas the latter stresses the self-concept. Both measures of subjective experience give useful indications of changing adjustment, but the observations are consistent with either learning theory.—*C. M. Harsh.*

1231. Konopka, Gisela. Group work and therapy. In Hendry, C. E., *A decade of group work* (see 24: 1224), 39-44.—Group therapy is valuable because of the patients' interaction with each other; their realization that others have similar problems and that, consequently, there is less reason to fear; the encouragement which leads to the strengthening of individuals; and the special relationship between the therapist and the patients. The last decade has pointed up the following trends: group work, because of an increase in the understanding of the social process, shows more confidence in its ability to contribute to such fields as psychotherapy; group workers use this new knowledge and are better able to cooperate with other professions, particularly psychiatry; since the group-work method has been successful in psychotherapy, there is room in the field for specialization along lines of psychiatric work.—*W. W. Brickman.*

1232. Loeser, Lewis H., Furst, William; Ross, Ira S., & Bry, Thea. Group psychotherapy in private practice; preliminary evaluation. *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1949, 3, 213-233.—Experimental and control groups differing with respect to single variables were formed among neurotic patients being privately treated by the authors. Among the conclusions reached were: (1) group therapy is most effective when combined with individual therapy; (2) therapy is facilitated by homogeneity of diagnostic classification, but sexes may be mixed, and age,

religion, occupation, race and social status may be ignored; (3) fixed give superior results to continuous groups; (4) sessions should be held twice weekly and no time limit imposed on the number of sessions; (5) ideal group size is 7 to 10 patients; (6) anxiety neuroses seem to be most responsive and compulsive-obsessionals least. In the selection of patients for group therapy the following factors are favorable: (1) absence of strong obsessive, compulsive or schizoid trends and of severe character defects; (2) absence of physical disease; (3) presence of important exogenous stress factors; (4) overt symptoms of short duration. The dynamic mechanisms operating in group therapy are discussed.—*E. M. L. Burchard.*

1233. McLean, Helen V. (*Institute for Psychoanalysis, Chicago.*) Treatment of the neuroses. *Cincinnati J. Med.*, 1948, 29, 545-555.—The evolution of psychoanalytic technique is traced from the cathartic hypnosis of Breuer and Freud to the discovery of the method of free association. Transference and resistance are considered as the two fundamental facts upon which psychoanalytic therapy is based. By the use of free association the phenomenon of transference was found. The final step in the evolutionary process of psychoanalysis involves the emphasis on the emotional re-education of the ego and a shift from a preoccupation with sexual conflicts to a consideration of the total personality.—*G. W. Knox.*

1234. Polatin, Phillip, & Linn, Louis. (N. Y. State Psychiatric Institute, New York.) An orthopedic and neurological follow-up study of vertebral fractures in shock therapy. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1949, 105, 825-828.—This follow-up study was made on 24 patients 10 years after the original injury was sustained. The authors report that in 15 cases there was no change in the x-ray film, 3 patients manifested x-ray evidence of progression of the original lesion, and 4 out of 13 cases who had complained of back pain were still complaining. In all cases neurological and orthopedic examinations were negative for an evidence of sequelae following the original vertebral fracture. Electric shock therapy was given to 6 of the patients following vertebral fractures with satisfactory results. The authors do not attempt to evaluate the patients' present psychiatric condition or to indicate the effects of shock therapy on their mental condition.—*R. D. Weits.*

1235. Rees, Helen. Medical social work. In Rees, J. R., *Modern practice in psychological medicine* (see 24: 1284), 414-423.—"This chapter . . . is an attempt not only to show what the medical social worker, in cooperation with the doctor, can do for the patient, but also to help the hospital doctor or the student who is interested in psychological medicine to see some of the patient's problems from the social worker's point of view."—*N. H. Pronko.*

1236. Rees, J. R. Psychotherapy. In Rees, J. R., *Modern practice in psychological medicine* (see 24: 1284), 381-396.—Such psychotherapeutic methods as reassurance, persuasive suggestions and hypnosis



are compared with the analytic approach and group treatment.—N. H. Pronko.

1237. Slavson, S. R., & Hallowitz, Emanuel. Group psychotherapy. In Spiegel, E. A., *Progress in neurology and psychiatry* (see 24: 1286), 529-548.—During 1948 productivity of papers in this field kept pace with that of past years. These are summarized under four distinct sections: Group therapy with psychotic adults; group therapy with non-psychotic adults; group therapy with children and theory. Trends appearing in the literature include greater preoccupation with civilian problems and away from military ones and greater stress on Freudian dynamics. 51 references.—N. H. Pronko.

1238. U. S., Veterans Administration. The use of motion picture films and film strips in hospital group guidance programs. *Vet. Adm. tech. Bull.*, 1947, TB-7-74. 6 p.—The purpose of this bulletin is to outline certain basic principles and techniques governing the effective utilization of motion picture films and film strips in connection with hospital group guidance activities. The bulletin contains a discussion of the film as a group guidance tool including its values and limitations. Items to be observed in the selection of film, principles governing its use, and methodology are discussed. The fact that the presentation of films without appropriate follow-up activities is of little value is stressed.—C. P. Froehlich.

1239. Wilcox, Paul. Shock therapy. In Spiegel, E. A., *Progress in neurology and psychiatry* (see 24: 1286), 499-528.—This article emphasizes 1948 references but includes some 1947 ones not previously available. These are treated in the following sections: psychodynamic therapy; insulin therapy; electric stimulation; other therapies and theory. 180-item bibliography.—N. H. Pronko.

#### CHILD GUIDANCE

1240. Andren, H. E. Rejection: some causes, symptoms, and treatment. *Med. Arts Sci.*, 1949, 3, 10-15.—The importance of the concept of rejection for the general medical practitioner's use in understanding and treating patients is stressed by the presentation of one case history and by several selected illustrations of patient's verbalizations. A plea is made for the development of a parental educational program which, in conjunction with religious organizations, could do much to prevent the appearance of symptomatic aftermaths of rejection.—L. A. Pennington.

1241. Arnou, C. Nieuwe stromingen inzake "child guidance" in de Verenigde Staten. (New currents in matters of child guidance in the U.S.A.) *Vlaam. Opvoedk. Tijdschr.*, 1947, 28, 12-28.—The author spent 6 months in the United States studying the problem. He explains the methods actually employed in American clinics, even to the division of work and the role of psychology.—R. Piret.

1242. Bender, Lauretta, & Rabinovitch, R. D. Child psychiatry. In Spiegel, E. A., *Progress in*

*neurology and psychiatry* (see 24: 1286), 441-454.

—The highlights of the past year in this field include the International Conference on Child Psychiatry held at London, the outstanding trend of which was the positive stress on the modifiability of human behavior and social institutions; clarification of theoretic formulations; clinical studies covering a wide range and development of therapeutic techniques. 43 references.—N. H. Pronko.

1243. Buchmueller, A. D., & Gildea, Margaret C.-L. (Washington U. Sch. Med., St. Louis, Mo.) A group therapy project with parents of behavior problem children in public schools. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1949, 106, 46-52.—Group therapy sessions with the mothers of problem children in two St. Louis primary schools are reported. The therapeutic sessions are held in the school itself and are conducted by the senior author, a psychiatric social worker. The parents meeting in one school were of the lower middle class cultural and educational level (J group), while those in the other school were of the middle class level (H group). Of 13 children in J group, 9 have improved; of 12 children in H group, 9 have improved. The various meetings in the two schools are outlined. 15 references.—R. D. Weitz.

1244. Despert, J. Louise. (Cornell Med. Coll., New York.) Therapeutic readiness in child psychiatry. *Psychiatry*, 1949, 12, 153-158.—The records of 250 consecutive cases admitted in private practice were analyzed to determine some of the factors that determine therapeutic readiness in the early stages of psychiatric contact with children. Are the most easily accessible or the most resistant children referred for treatment? Does resistance come from the child or families, etc? Parental resistance is more frequent and dominant in the first stages of treatment. Periodic mental health check-ups should be instituted. These would do much toward resolving familial resistances toward psychiatric approaches that hinder therapeutic readiness in child psychiatry.—N. H. Pronko.

1245. Harms, Ernest. Awakening in consciousness of subconscious collective symbolism. *J. Child Psychiat.*, 1948, 1, 208-238.—The case "of a pre-adolescent boy, in a state of amentia unable to speak or write as well as he had before his illness became severe," who was restless and talkative, and who apparently found relief from tension in drawing is presented. Without preconceived ideas, the author in a series of sessions encouraged the boy to draw "to discover what a simple release by means of drawing would accomplish in a demented child who evidently had an obsessive desire to express himself in a pictorial form." The symbolism of the boy's drawings is discussed and related to the collective unconscious of Jung.—C. M. Louttit.

1246. Jersild, Arthur T. (Teachers Coll., Columbia U., New York.) Children's fears. *J. nat. Educ. Ass.*, 1948, 37, 212-213.—It is recognized that many children suffer from needless fears, some of which may be rational but many others are irrational. However both kinds have foundations in the child's

experience. The teacher, through understanding dealing with the child, may help him to solve many problems of this sort.—C. M. Louttit.

1247. Lerner, Samuel. Some selective criteria for admission of children to a residential treatment institution. *J. Child Psychiat.*, 1948, 1, 290-341.—25 cases treated at the Child Guidance Institute and later sent to the Hawthorne-Cedar School (both of the N. Y. C. Jewish Board of Guardians) were studied to determine possible factors of predictive value in determining success of institutionalization. The children were admitted during 1943 and 1944, and studied in 1947. There were 19 boys and 6 girls, with an average age approximately 14 years. The post-treatment adjustments were rated in 3 categories: much improved, somewhat improved, no improvement. 5 cases were placed in the first group, 12 in the second, and 8 in the third. 5 factors prognostic of failure, especially if 2 or more occurred, were: (1) negative or ambivalent attitude of child toward placement, (2) referral to Bellevue for observation or treatment, (3) diagnosis tentative or uncertain, (4) 10 or fewer interviews with child, (5) forced decision, rather than planned, for placement.—C. M. Louttit.

1248. Luck, Juanita M. Group work in child welfare services. In Hendry, C. E., *A decade of group work*, (see 24: 1224), 32-38.—Child-welfare workers contribute the group-work method in individual treatment and in helping children with behavior problems or with tendencies toward juvenile delinquency. Attention is also given to children living in institutions because of unsuitable home environments or because of behavior difficulties. Group work has been carried out on a state-wide basis in Colorado. Its future contributions depend upon the extension of service to rural, small-town, and urban areas; upon the extent to which agencies are flexible in developing services for children who require treatment other than that given in the customary programs; upon the availability of trained professionals and volunteers; and upon the basic services in recreation and group-work services available to all the children and young people in the community.—W. W. Brickman.

1249. Rambert, Madeleine L. *Children in conflict; twelve years of psychoanalytic practice*. (Trans. by Yvette Moxley.) New York: International Universities Press, 1949. x, 214 p. \$3.25.—Bearing an enthusiastic introduction by Piaget, this book is intended particularly to reveal to parents and teachers what goes on in the process of child analysis. For Piaget the interest falls in the correspondence between his own work and Rambert's "on the evolution of symbolical thought." Most of the book deals with various characteristic psychoanalytic problems of development and various stages of their treatment. Rambert's method of child analysis revolves around the use of hand puppets and the book is rich with examples of children's stories using this media. Hence it will be of interest to students to play techniques. There are brief

discussions also of transference, infantile sexuality, children's dreams, the use of drawings, and comparisons between the analytic process with children and adults.—L. J. Stone.

1250. Schumacher, Henry C. The role of the pediatrician in the field of mental hygiene. *J. Child Psychiat.*, 1948, 1, 199-207.—The pediatrician is in an excellent position, because of his relations with parents and children, to carry out preventive mental hygiene. The author discusses the importance of parent-child relations for child development, and briefly considers a number of the more usual behavior problems of children.—C. M. Louttit.

1251. Sukhareva, G. E. *Uzlovye problemi detskoi psikhii kak sravnitelno-vozrastnoi distsiplini*. (Key problems of child psychiatry as a discipline of comparative ages.) *Nevropatol. i Psikiatr.*, 1947, No. 2, 3-9.—Although child psychiatry is a branch of general psychiatry and can develop correctly only on the basis of experience derived from the clinical study of adult patients, still it must pursue a course of its own. The peculiar feature of child psychiatry is the fact that the object of study is an ever-changing organism. One must consider the incompleteness of the ontogenetic development of the cortex and the intense rate of growth coupled with an uneven pace of development of the central nervous system. Psychomotor symptoms and convulsive states are to be explained by the fact that the development of the child's central nervous system has not reached its completion. In the post-war period Soviet psychiatrists have concentrated on the study of somatogenic and psychogenic reactive states in children, the dynamic study of epileptoid states which occurred in children during the war, the study of certain psychic states resulting from trauma or infections of the brain. Both longitudinal and cross-sectional studies are advocated.—R. A. Bauer.

(See also abstracts 1087, 1088, 1103, 1308)

#### VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

1252. Brewer, John M. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.), & Landy, Edward. *Occupations today*. Boston: Ginn, 1949. v, 383 p. \$2.56.—Part I (6 chapters) shows the relationship between school work and the finding of a life occupation. The philosophy of the authors, as set forth in these chapters, is that the underlying principle of vocational guidance in a democracy is that of self-decision. Education is necessary in order that these decisions be intelligently made and this includes not only a knowledge of occupations but also of one's self. Part II (9 chapters) is a detailed study of occupations. The first 4 chapters of Part III show the student how to prepare for a chosen occupation, how to get a job and how to hold one. The fifth chapter shows the importance of adjusting to changing times. Part IV contains 3 chapters on cooperation.—W. E. Walton.

1253. Degardin, E. *Orientation professionnelle et sélection professionnelle*. (Professional orientation and selection.) *Nouv. Rev. Pédag.*, 1947, 3,



94-97.—The author characterizes briefly orientation and selection. He stresses what distinguishes one from the other. The former is placed above the human point of view, the latter at an economic viewpoint.—R. Pirel.

1254. Latham, Albert J. Job appropriateness: a one year follow-up of high school graduates. In *University of Pittsburgh, Abstracts of doctoral dissertations* . . . 1948. Pittsburgh, 1949, 237-243. (*Univ. Pittsburgh Bull.*, 1949, 45, No. 8.)—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis.

1255. Porter, Joan M. A test of the success of vocational guidance. *Econ. News*, (Queensland, Australia), 1949, 18, 1-4.—A study to determine the value of vocational guidance service of the Juvenile Employment Bureau, Brisbane, Australia. 81 boys who had received vocational guidance, and a group of 61 of similar age and experience who had not, were compared. Ratings on satisfaction by employers and boys, and information on kind of work and job mobility were included. In all comparisons boys who had had guidance and followed it were superior to those who had had guidance but did not follow it, or who had not had guidance. The net result appears to be fairly convincing that vocational guidance was of practical value to the community and has benefited both employers and employees.—I. S. Fufeld.

1256. Schultz, Irwin J. (*Pittsburgh (Pa.) Public Schs.*) Predicting success in trades and groupings of trades. In *University of Pittsburgh, Abstracts of doctoral dissertations* . . . 1948. Pittsburgh, 1949, 446-451. (*Univ. Pittsburgh Bull.*, 1948, 45, No. 8.)—Abstract of Ed.D. thesis.

1257. U. S. Veterans Administration. Army General Classification Test, first civilian edition, form AM; its use in advisement and guidance for vocational rehabilitation and education. *Vet. Adm. tech. Bull.*, 1948, TB-7-97, 3 p.—The purpose of this bulletin is to set forth principles which are to be applied in relation to the use of the AGCT, first civilian edition, form AM, in the veterans advisory and guidance program. The test was designed to serve as a measure of general learning ability. It is made up of an equal number of 3 types of items measuring verbal comprehension, quantitative reasoning, and spatial thinking. It is in spiral form, the 3 types of items being grouped into 9 sections of increasing difficulty. Items to be taken into consideration in the administration, scoring, and interpretation of the test are given.—C. P. Froehlich.

1258. U. S., Veterans Administration. Selection of employment objectives: supplementary procedures applicable under specified conditions. *Vet. Adm. tech. Bull.*, 1948, TB-7-96, 7 p.—This bulletin supplements the standard procedure with regard to the selection of employment objectives as outlined in the VA Manual, "Advisement and Guidance Operations." Veterans entitled to vocational rehabilitation under Public Law 16 are provided advisement and guidance to assist them in the selection of employment objectives, in which their disabilities

will cause least handicap. A section is devoted to selection of employment objectives requiring institutional training in professional fields, and a section is devoted to selection of alternate objectives when conditions make it necessary to delay suitable training either in educational institutions or commercial and industrial establishments.—C. P. Froehlich.

(See also abstracts 873, 1094, 1480)

## BEHAVIOR DEVIATIONS

1259. Banen, David M. Doctor patient relationship. *Milit. Surg.*, 1949, 104, 124-128.—Psychological problems involved in the relation with mental patients in a military situation are discussed. The following misconceptions of the neurotic serviceman are listed: (1) that a neurotic reaction is a conscious and often feigned state, (2) that neurotic reactions occur only in abnormal people, (3) that malingering is common, (4) that a person with neurotic illness is permanently incapacitated, (5) that enuresis is a silly habit and can be controlled by threats, and (6) that a neurotic soldier can be forced by threats into being an effective fighter.—G. W. Knox.

1260. Biskind, Morton S., & Bieber, Irving. DDT poisoning—a new syndrome with neuropsychiatric manifestations. *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1949, 3, 261-270.—The symptoms and treatment of a newly discovered symptom-complex resulting from prolonged exposure to DDT are described. This syndrome is sufficiently frequent to require consideration of DDT poisoning in the differential diagnosis of neuropsychiatric disorders. 61-item bibliography.—E. M. L. Burchard.

1261. Brain, W. Russell. Psychiatry and neurology. In Rees, J. R., *Modern practice in psychological medicine*, (see 24: 1284), 135-153.—The complexity of aetiological factors is treated in a section which considers the various interrelationships between body and mind. The following topics are meant to throw further light on this main problem: autonomic, endocrine and metabolic functions; the functions of the frontal lobe; the alimentary canal; nervous system, pituitary gland and thyroid gland; the sexual functions; enuresis; speech and thought; consciousness; disorders of consciousness; pathological sleep; paroxysmal disorders of consciousness and psychogenic pain.—N. H. Pronko.

1262. Brill, Norman Q. (*Georgetown U. Med. Sch., Washington, D. C.*) Conceptions and misconceptions about psychiatry. *N. C. med. J.*, 1949, 10, 106-113.—Erroneous notions which patients have of psychiatry are discussed. A simple exposition with illustrative case-material of what the psychiatrist really does is addressed to the patient.—F. C. Sumner.

1263. Carothers, J. C. A study of mental derangement in Africans, and an attempt to explain its peculiarities, more especially in relation to the African attitude to life. *Psychiatry*, 1948, 11, 47-86.—The nature and extent of mental derangement among



African natives of Kenya is compared with a very different picture obtaining in North American Negroes and among Europeans. These differences are explained by environmental factors and the findings are related to the aetiology of mental derangement in general.—*N. H. Pronko.*

1264. Chisholm, Brock. Health. In *Rees, J. R., Modern practice in psychological medicine*, (see 24: 1284), 1-9.—A broader definition of health is offered than the traditional notion of "a sound mind in a sound body." Not mere absence of disease but "a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being" expanded to include more and more people can even wipe out existing diseases and help insure the survival of the human race. Some common psychological factors in child rearing that perpetuate social maladies are indicated.—*N. H. Pronko.*

1265. Dias Corrêa, Paulo. Conceito de psicose e neurose (psiconeurose). (Definition of psychosis and neurosis (psychoneurosis).) *Hospital, Rio de J.*, 1948, 33, 801-808.—Classifying the diverse psychic disorders into psychoses, psychoneuroses, psychopathic personalities, and behavior problems (maladjustments), the author attempts to define each category, laying special stress upon the distinction between neurosis and psychosis. In the neurotic the Ego submits to the exigencies of the external world and turns against the Id, while in the psychotic the Ego breaks with external reality which frustrates instinctive freedom and now sides definitely with the Id.—*F. C. Sumner.*

1266. Ebaugh, Franklin G., Fairchild, Laurence & Bayles, Spencer. Clinical psychiatry. In *Spiegel, E. A., Progress in neurology and psychiatry*, (see 24: 1286), 405-428.—Clinical psychiatry has moved from the office to the community with less emphasis on war problems and experiences and more stress on healthy interpersonal relations between nations. With this setting, the author discusses psychoneurosis, psychopathy, schizophrenic reaction types, affective reaction types, toxic psychoses, organic reaction types, geriatrics, psychotherapy, psychiatric social work, adjunctive therapies and chemotherapy. 201-item bibliography.—*N. H. Pronko.*

1267. English, O. Spurgeon. (Temple U. Sch. Med., Philadelphia, Pa.) Psychiatric treatment in psychosomatic illnesses. *Med. surg. J.*, 1949, 101, 565-573.—Psychiatric treatment orientation for psychosomatic illnesses requires at least the following knowledge on the part of the general practitioner: (1) an awareness of the emotions which are prone to cause disturbances in physiology; (2) an understanding of how body physiology is brought under the control of the personality; (3) an ability to discern through history-taking and evaluation of the patient's reactions the emotional defects or conflicts present; (4) an ability to help him see the way to reduce his conflict and derive from his present environmental surroundings the missing emotional nourishment. Where the emotional difficulty of the patient is deeply submerged or of remote infantile

origin, it is necessary to refer the patient to a psychiatrist skilled in psychoanalysis.—*F. C. Sumner.*

1268. Etziony, M. B. (4873 Park Ave., Montreal, Can.) Psychiatry and the general practitioner. *Canad. med. Ass. J.*, 1949, 60, 366-370.—The great majority of psychiatric problems require only a very simple psychotherapy and could very well be cared for by the general practitioner. The latter is in a better position than the psychiatric specialist to consider the patient *in toto* rather than as a case, and the patient is more disposed to disclose himself to him.—*F. C. Sumner.*

1269. Federn, Paul. Mental hygiene of the ego. *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1949, 3, 290-294.—Abstract and discussion.

1270. Fernández Sanz, Enrique. La psicosis de Saúl. (The psychosis of Saul.) *Medicamenta, Madrid*, 1949, 7(159), 113.—The author diagnoses the mental affliction of Saul, first Hebrew monarch, as a hybrid psychosis namely, a *paranoid melancholia*, rejecting the diagnosis of involutional melancholia made by others.—*F. C. Sumner.*

1271. Glazov, V. A. Emotsiogeniye diencefalozii i diencefalopatii. (Affecto-genic diencephalosis and post-emotional diencephalopathy.)—*Neuropatol. i Psikiatr.*, 1947, No. 2, 42-46.—Affecto-genic traumas are to be distinguished from the general complex of psycho-traumatism. Strong affective experiences affect the affecto-vegetative sphere with its complicated unconditioned reflexes. This disturbs the activity of the cortex, and especially the frontal lobes. The picture of affecto-genic psychosis and neurosis is extremely varied. The most typical affecto-genic neuroses are visceral disorders of organs such as the heart, intestine, stomach, etc. Such factors as nervous and physical fatigue always contribute to the vulnerability of the nervous system to shock. Extraordinary affective experiences which occur under such conditions most frequently produce a clinical picture of psychosis in the form of acute diencephalosis, which is characterized by disorders of consciousness with definite vaso-vegetative disturbances. The prognosis is usually favorable. However, in some cases disturbed psychic states persist. According to clinical observations affecto-genic traumas are capable not only of causing neuroses and psychoses, but of leaving profound changes in the personality and character of the patient.—*R. A. Bauer.*

1272. Goldman, Douglas. (Longview State Hosp., Cincinnati, O.) Electronarcosis: results in 125 patients with psychosis or psychoneurosis. *Amer. J. med. Sci.*, 1949, 217, 405-409.—The technique of electronarcosis is described. The author's results with electronarcosis treatments of private and State hospital patients suffering either from psychosis or from psychoneurosis are reported as very favorable in private patients and moderately favorable in State hospital patients, after previous treatment failures by other measures. No appreciable danger to the patient was connected with electronarcosis. Anxiety, whether expressed as a psychotic reaction

with depression, paranoid or catatonic features, or as a neurosis, is the chief indication for the treatment.—*F. C. Sumner.*

1273. Grygier, Tadeusz. **Psychiatric observations in the Arctic.** *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1948, 39, 84-96.—The author records observations which he made while working for several years after 1940 in the psychiatric department of the central hospital of the Komi Republic, the "most remote and desolate corner of the European North of the U.S.S.R.". The most frequent forms of mental disorder observed are each discussed from the point of view of frequency of incidence and characteristic symptomatology. These are compared and contrasted with the commonly available incidence and symptom data based upon other European or United States population groups. "The clinical picture alone may have a different meaning in different cultural configurations." As an example, the author states that "the clinical picture of hysteria in the East corresponds to that of catatonia according to the Western standards."—*L. E. Thune.*

1274. Hall, Stephen Barton. (*U. Liverpool, Eng.*) **Psychological aspects of clinical medicine.** London: H. K. Lewis, 1949. xi, 416 p.—Psychological aspects of clinical medicine are set forth under the following captions: methods of investigation; intellectual development; psychometry and its application to medicine; emotional development and psychopathology; common forms of psychoneurosis; psychological symptoms and physical disease; psychosomatic relationships; abnormal behaviour as a symptom of disease; relation of psychoneurosis to psychosis; personality disorders (psychopathic personalities); psychological aspects of management and treatment.—*F. C. Sumner.*

1275. Jones, Robert O. **Psychiatric opportunities in a small community.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1949, 106, 69-72.—The writer describes his experiences in the private practice of psychiatry in Halifax, Nova Scotia. Various problems in relation to private practice in a small community are discussed. The need for public and professional education, building up good relationships, is noted. The psychiatrist in a small community must be able to compromise and must be able to handle the community tactfully. Such a psychiatrist can become a powerful community force, an impetus to a better mental hygiene.—*R. D. Weitz.*

1276. Khoroshko, V. K. **Razvitiie i organizatsiia nevrologicheskoi pomoshchi v SSSR za 30 let (1917-1947).** (Thirty years of neurological aid in the USSR—its development and organization (1917-1947)). *Neuropatol. i Psikiatr.*, 1947, No. 5, 18-23.—No reliable figures are available on the number of neurologists and neurological beds before the Revolution. In 1917, there were no neurological beds in Moscow Province, but before the recent war there were over 300 beds. In 1940, there were 2,664 neurologists and 8,549 neurological beds in the USSR. By 1951 the number of neurological beds is supposed to reach 25,690. Soviet neurology has developed in

two directions: neurotherapy and neurosurgery. Various conferences have been held on a national scale between 1923 and 1947. These have played an important role in the development of neurology. In order to improve neurological aid further, the Soviet Ministry of Public Health must establish a post of Chief Neurologist in all its local departments.—*R. A. Bauer.*

1277. Lopez Ibor, Juan José. **El alma en las enfermedades del cuerpo. Patología de la vitalidad.** (The soul in the infirmities of the body; pathology of the vitality.) *Medicamenta, Madrid*, 1949, 7(159), 83-93.—The position is taken that the causal factor in so-called psychosomatic ailments is neither organic nor psychic, in the sense of mental, but rather vital. Man is considered as composed of three strata: upper as purely psychic; the lower as somatic; the intermediate as vital in the sense of animating and organizing principle of the whole person. The autonomy of vitality proceeds essentially and radically from the autonomy of life. Pure pathologies of the vitality are seen in depression, anxiety, fatigue. The so-called neuroses are viewed as special modes of the enfeeblement of the vitality in its two slopes, the psychic and the somatic.—*F. C. Sumner.*

1278. Lunn, Villars. (*Städtisches Krankenhaus, Kopenhagen, Denmark.*) **Motilitätssyndrom bei einem vierjährigen Kinde; Kramer-Pollnows hyperkinetisches Syndrom?** (Motility syndrome in a four year old child; Kramer-Pollnows hyperkinetic syndrome?) *Z. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1948, 15, 109-129.—The hyperkinetic psychoses of early childhood occupy in child psychiatry a place which constitutes a connection between this and child neurology. After having briefly circumscribed the concept of these psychoses, the history of a 4 year old patient is given. French summary.—*R. Lassner.*

1279. Menninger, William C. **Presidential address.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1949, 106, 1-12.—The organization and function of committees within the American Psychiatric Association are discussed. National and international plans for coordinating mental health forces are presented. Problems confronting the Association are enumerated, including matters of organization, finance, a home, and the JOURNAL. The problems and responsibilities of individual psychiatrists are mentioned under the headings of internal (treatment, education, and research) work of psychiatry, relationships to associates, and responsibility to the public. Psychiatric progress must depend upon the individual and collective efforts of psychiatrists.—*R. D. Weitz.*

1280. Mindadze, A. A. **Ob emotsionalnikh reaktsiakh v usloviakh boevoi obstanovki.** (Emotional reactions under battle conditions.) *Neuropatol. i Psikiatr.*, 1947, No. 2, 27-42.—On the basis of several case histories the author draws a number of conclusions: Emotional reactions to battle conditions are varied. Typical reactions are: feelings of fear accompanied by inhibition; state of bewilderment and lowering of intellectual productivity; acceleration of processes which are adaptive to the situation;



tendency to sleep during artillery barrage or bombing exhibited by individuals of high emotional lability. Acute emotional reactions are usually accompanied by vegetative symptoms: paleness, cold sweat, dilation of pupils, trembling, quickening or slowing down of pulse, etc.—*R. A. Bauer.*

1281. Overholser, Winfred. Forensic psychiatry. In Spiegel, E. A., *Progress in neurology and psychiatry*, (see 24: 1286), 437-440.—Articles, cases, reports and books bearing on the problems of forensic psychiatry are briefly summarized. 20 references.—*N. H. Pronko.*

1282. Ozarin, Lucy D., & Herrick, Lucile M. An industrial psychiatric program in a government setting. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1949, 105, 904-907.—The history of industrial psychiatry, from the private industrial concern to a government operated program in the V.A. is discussed. "The organization and the administration of the employee counseling program" is discussed. It is pointed out that industrial psychiatry is a phase of preventative medicine which aims to "prevent serious mental and emotional maladjustments among industrial employees." 14 references.—*R. D. Weitz.*

1283. Phillips, Philip B. The psychiatrist in a dispensary. *Milit. Surg.*, 1949, 104, 207-211.—The various reasons why a psychiatrist is needed at every large dispensary is pointed out. It is found the psychiatric work in a dispensary necessitates relation with other activities within and without the military organization.—*G. W. Knox.*

1284. Rees, J. R. [Ed.] *Modern practice in psychological medicine*. New York: Paul B. Hoeber, 1949. xii, 475 p., \$10.00.—With an appreciation of the importance of psychological factors in health and sickness, the 29 contributors to this volume have addressed themselves to students of medicine and general practitioners in a non-technical style. Arrangement of contents of the book is in accordance with their relative importance to the medical student. Abstracts of 24 of these contributions are included in this issue. An appendix gives a recent British classification of psychiatric illness. Index.—*N. H. Pronko.*

1285. Slater, Eliot. Nature and nurture—the factor of inheritance. In Rees, J. R., *Modern practice in psychological medicine*, (see 24: 1284), 154-163.—Heredity and environment both contribute to each person's "body, mind and personality" and although we are not on very sure ground how these operate in mental illness, the author considers how genes function to produce mental disease, the variations in the expression of genes as in manic-depressive, the inheritance of sex and the multifactorial inheritance of intelligence and of temperament and personality.—*N. H. Pronko.*

1286. Spiegel, E. A. (Temple U. Sch. Med., Philadelphia.) *Progress in neurology and psychiatry: an annual review*. New York: Grune and Stratton, 1949. xiv, 592 p. \$10.00.—The organization of the 34 separate chapters under the headings—basic

sciences, neurology, neurosurgery and psychiatry continues the practice employed in the previous volume. Text book and journal articles, American and foreign, that represent outstanding contributions of the past year or so are briefly and critically reviewed. 24 of these papers are abstracted in this issue.—*N. H. Pronko.*

1287. Stewart, Genevieve M. The psychiatrist as a consultant to the court. *Quart. Rev. Psychiat. Neurol.*, 1949, 4, 181-185.—Qualified psychiatrists are being used with increasing frequency by the courts—a trend which is mutually beneficial to the involved professions. The psychiatrist must separate his role from that of the judge and not attempt to decide a question of guilt. As an impartial and learned expert he may play a valuable part in bringing justice to prisoner and society alike. A variety of psychiatrists should be available and used, and all should receive remuneration for their services. In many cases it is not necessary for the psychiatrist to appear in the witness chair.—*C. E. Henry.*

1288. Sullivan, Harry Stack. The study of psychiatry; three orienting lectures. *Psychiatry*, 1947, 10, 355-371.—These lectures are meant to alert the student to his preconceptions about psychiatry, to disabuse him of expectations about the profit to be derived from the lectures, which would otherwise tend to unhelpful discouragement and to give guidance by which he can carry on a constant assessment of his progress.—*N. H. Pronko.*

1289. Sullivan, Harry Stack. Towards a psychiatry of peoples. *Psychiatry*, 1948, 11, 105-116.—"This study is concerned with the limited objective of indicating the possibilities of general or social psychiatry, as a field in which method may be applied and from investigations in which information useful in promoting world-wide improvement in living may be expected to result."—*N. H. Pronko.*

1290. Thompson, Geoffrey. Abnormal psychology in relation to emotional development. In Rees, J. R., *Modern practice in psychological medicine* (see 24: 1284), 30-48.—A discussion of psychodynamic factors that are involved in neurotic illness in general develops the thesis that "most mental disturbances are fundamentally disturbances in the capacity for relationships" that result from early violent affective troubles and adjustments built up as alternatives to such intolerable effects as anxiety, etc.—*N. H. Pronko.*

1291. Thompson, Lloyd J. (Bowman-Gray Sch. Med., Winston-Salem, N. C.) Psychiatry in relation to obstetrics. *J. med. Soc. N. J.*, 1949, 46, 427-429.—The interrelation of psychiatry and obstetrics is discussed with respect to the significance of mental health principles for the successful course of pregnancy, prenatal care, and delivery. Shown as contributing to obstetrical difficulties are (1) unwholesome attitudes of the husband and of the wife toward coming for prenatal care when pregnancy is suspected; (2) factors of suggestion, emotional immaturity, and rejection of pregnancy; (3) fears about the birth process.—*F. C. Sumner.*



1292. U. S., Veterans Administration. **Nomenclature of psychiatric disorders and reactions.** *Vet. Adm. tech. Bull.*, 1947, TB-10-A-78, 10 p.—The purpose of this bulletin is to introduce a comprehensive nomenclature of psychiatric disorders which are to be used in all Veterans Administration hospitals and offices after the date of publication. Definitions are given, together with the advantages of the terms applied. The manner of recording psychiatric diagnoses using the new terminology on certain VA forms is also explained. An appendix listing the new VA nomenclature together with the A.M.A. standard nomenclature is included.—C. P. Froehlich.

(See also abstracts 903, 906, 907, 1118, 1148, 1521, 1527)

#### MENTAL DEFICIENCY

1293. Jastak, Joseph. (*Delaware State Hosp., Farnhurst.*) **A rigorous criterion of feeble-mindedness.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1949, 44, 367-378.—A social criterion of feeble-mindedness fails to allow for personality disorders or for difficulties in the specific cultural environment. An IQ is inadequate because it averages various mental capacities which may contribute to varying types of efficient adjustment. A more adequate criterion requires that the person fail to surpass the lowest 3% of the population on any of 12 or more widely different psychometric test scales. Higher peaks of performance on a few tests indicate various personal adjustment problems but contraindicate feeble-mindedness, as is illustrated in 3 cases. A graphic representation facilitates use of this diagnostic criterion.—C. M. Harsh.

1294. Levine, Edna S. (*Lexington Sch., New York.*) **Can we speed up the slow child.** *Volta Rev.*, 1949, 51, 269-270; 316; 319.—Glutamic acid was administered for a period of 6 weeks to 6 pupils of the Lexington School. Results show that glutamic acid is as successful, in the treatment of mental retardation, with deaf as it is with hearing children.—G. I. Corona.

1295. Lewis, E. O. **Mental deficiency.** In Rees, J. R., *Modern practice in psychological medicine*, (see 24: 1284), 257-274.—A discussion is presented of the statutory definitions of mental deficiency, its diagnosis, aetiology and classification, pathological types, subcultural amentia and treatment.—N. H. Pronko.

1296. Nolan, William J. (*State Dept. Educ., Hartford, Conn.*) **A critique of the evaluations of the study of Bernadine G. Schmidt entitled: "Changes in personal, social and intellectual behavior of children originally classified as feeble-minded."** *J. except. Child.*, 1949, 15, 225-234.—The opinion of a number of leaders in the fields of child psychology, mental measurements and mental hygiene were collected by Mr. Nolan and presented for those interested in the controversy over Dr. Schmidt's study.—G. I. Corona.

(See also abstract 1477)

#### BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS

1297. Allen, Edward B., & Prout, Curtis T. **Alcoholism.** In Spiegel, E. A., *Progress in neurology and psychiatry* (see 24: 1286), 473-486.—Most of the year's literature deals with accumulation of data and classifications. Theoretical formulations are at variance. There is a shift in stress from legislative controls to educational methods and to rehabilitation of the alcoholic. 44 references.—N. H. Pronko.

1298. Bachet, M. (*La Fondation Rollet, Paris.*) **Des aspects chirurgicaux et psycho-somatiques de la mythomanie.** (Surgical and psychosomatic aspects of mythomania.) *Bull. méd., Paris*, 1948, 62, 49-55.—Adult, adolescent and preadolescent cases of the pathological type of lying called mythomania are presented. All 8 cases cited had undergone appendectomy save one, a child who had seen one of his companions operated upon for appendicitis and had himself simulated the same trouble. From confidential interviews of the subjects, the author sees mythomania stemming (1) from association of surgical intervention, particularly appendectomy, with castration, fear of which is latent in the ancient hereditary patronymy of humanity, and (2) from hysterical constitution which lends itself easily to a doubling of the personality wherein the mythomania realizing itself psychosomatically and outside of the will proceeds from the secondary personality.—F. C. Sumner.

1299. Bachet, M. (*La Fondation Rollet, Paris.*) **Individualisation par un symptôme médical d'une variété particulière de délits de l'enfance chez les garçons.** (Individualization by means of a medical symptom of a particular variety of juvenile offenses of boys.) *Bull. méd., Paris*, 1949, 42, 309-315.—From a study of large number of delinquent boys stealing on the part of boys before puberty is found related constantly to enuresis. The author's theory of the enuresis-kleptomania syndrome is a synthesis of the constitutional degeneration and psychogenetic theories. Psychotherapies used are discussed: (1) suggestion, hypnotic or waking; (2) psychoanalytic methods; (3) obtaining of a state characterized by a feeling of calm, well-being, confidence, euphoria for the future; (4) method of complete relaxation; (5) methods utilizing the normal going-to-sleep of the child.—F. C. Sumner.

1300. Cameron, D. Ewen. **Sexuality and the sexual disorders.** In Rees, J. R., *Modern practice in psychological medicine*, (see 24: 1284), 223-238.—Problems have been selected for discussion which are most commonly found in medical practice. These are arranged according to age levels in both child and adult groups.—N. H. Pronko.

1301. Dribben, Irving S. **Psychosis following "amateur hypnosis"; a case report.** *Milit. Surg.*, 1949, 104, 136-137.—A case is described of a 17 year old male following hypnosis by a group of soldiers in camp. The patient suffered from acute excitement, complete detachment, incoherence, confusion, and disorientation. Normality was restored after several

hours but two amnesia periods appeared during the following days. A case history revealed a background of some instability prior to the hypnosis which had not become particularly manifest. The detrimental results of amateur hypnosis are emphasized.—G. W. Knox.

1302. English, O. Spurgeon. (*Temple U. Med. Sch., Philadelphia, Pa.*) The nature of the emotional states that disturb bodily function. *Penn. med. J.*, 1949, 52, 689-691.—The emotional states that disturb bodily function are enumerated and described, namely: (1) anxiety (fear and worry); (2) need of love (approval, appreciation, recognition); (3) hostility (anger, hate, aggression); (4) inferiority feelings; (5) guilt; (6) ambivalence (holding of both love and hate reactions toward a person or the world in general); (7) ambition (competition); (8) envy.—F. C. Sumner.

1303. Fischer, Siegfried. (*U. California Med. Sch., San Francisco.*) Anxiety, insecurity and neurosis. *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1949, 3, 234-242.—Anxiety is to be differentiated from insecurity in that insecurity is continuous and penetrates every channel of life, whereas anxiety is an acute unbearable state appearing only in certain situations. Both are traceable to early childhood experiences. Insecurity arises from an unsatisfied craving for protection; anxiety, from an actual experience of complete helplessness in the face of real or imagined danger. In the adult neurotic is found a mixture of feelings of worthlessness, insecurity, helplessness and anxiety. These strivings are primary to and more vital than sexual strivings, which necessitates a revision of the conventional concept of the pleasure principle.—E. M. L. Burchard.

1304. Flescher, Joachim. On neurotic disorders of sensibility and body scheme; a bioanalytic approach to pain, fear and repression. *Int. J. Psychoanal.*, 1948, 29, 156-162.—Anxiety and pain originate from the same energy source, which functions when the individual's integrity is threatened by a physical or psychical reality. The Super-Ego, an introjected punitive device derived from a real person, perpetuates the severity and hostility of the environment against which the Ego defends itself reacting with anxiety in the psychic and with pain in the physical realm. The result of this struggle in which pain and fear may play the interchangeable role of protectors or enemies depends largely on the degree of love and hatred experienced early in the life of the individual.—N. H. Pronko.

1305. Harris, Irving. (*Institute for Juvenile Research, Chicago, Ill.*) Observations concerning typical anxiety dreams. *Psychiatry*, 1948, 11, 301-309.—During induction interviews two common dreams were observed, that of falling and of being attacked. This led to the hypothesis that overt hostility in children with falling dreams would be directed more towards father than mother while attacked dreams would show greater difficulty in feeling or expressing conscious hostility toward the father. Of 36 patients with exclusively one or the other type of anxiety

dream, 20 had the attacked dream in childhood and later life, but never a falling dream. The other 16 patients had the falling dream but never an attacked dream. Theoretical implications are discussed.—N. H. Pronko.

1306. Isbell, Harris, & Vogel, Victor H. The addiction liability of methadon (amidone, dolophine, 10820) and its use in the treatment of the morphine abstinence syndrome. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1949, 105, 909-914.—A study is reported by the authors in which the addiction liability of methadon is compared to that of morphine. A great similarity was found—in that it had practically the same effect as morphine on the drug addict—that of euphoria. The psychological results were also reported and here too there were close similarities. Because of its addiction possibilities, it has been placed under the Harrison Narcotic Law. "The danger of 'medical' addiction is great only when physicians mistakenly believe that a drug is not addicting and are careless in its use." 6 references.—R. D. Weils.

1307. Kelman, Harold. The traumatic syndrome. *Amer. J. Psychoanal.*, 1946, 6, 12-19.—The thesis that the traumatic syndrome is a unitary phenomenon and a definite entity is developed. The syndrome is neither a neurosis nor a psychosis although during the course of the syndrome many neurotic or psychotic syndromes may be evident. A history of the traumatic syndrome is given followed by a description of the salient characteristics of the syndrome. The essential dynamics of the syndrome involve a break in the individual's physical and psychic equilibrium. "A traumatic syndrome will manifest itself, then, if the sum total of tensions created by environmental pressures plus those already present in the individual are greater than the protective structure can handle." Descriptions of personality organizations susceptible to the traumatic syndrome are given.—K. S. Wagoner.

1308. Levesque, Jean. L'anorexie du nourrisson. (Anorexia in the infant.) *Bull. méd., Paris*, 1948, 62, 233-239.—Anorexia in infants is a complete refusal of food and is to be distinguished from sensorimotor dyspepsia involving a sudden rejection after having enthusiastically accepted the food. Two types of anorexia in infants are distinguished: (1) symptomatic anorexia indicative of vitamin deficiency; (2) essential neuropathic anorexia of which there are two types: (a) occasional manifestation of infantile hysteria easily curable by good psychotherapy and isolation; (b) grand anorexia, precocious and permanent and involved with the classic mental disturbances (psychopathy or neuropathic constitution) or with glandular substratum, especially hypophyseal. Psychotherapy for essential neuropathic anorexia is discussed.—F. C. Sumner.

1309. Miller, Emanuel. Anxiety states. In Rees, J. R., *Modern practice in psychological medicine*, (see 24: 1284), 177-186.—The psychobiology of anxiety, its differential diagnosis and its treatment are discussed in relation to general medical practice.—N. H. Pronko.

1310. Silverberg, William V. (315 Central Park West, New York.) *The schizoid maneuver.* *Psychiatry*, 1947, 10, 383-393.—The keystone of schizoid behavior is a mental manipulation called the schizoid maneuver which is defined as "the attempt to deal with reality in terms of distorting or falsifying its perception or its meaning." Examples from case histories are presented.—N. H. Pronko.

1311. Stearns, A. Warren, & Ullman, Albert D. *One thousand unsuccessful careers.* *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1949, 105, 801-808.—This study involved 1,000 admissions to a large state institution formerly called a "workhouse," at present a hospital. Study was oriented to personal qualities and problems of welfare recipients, rather than problems of poverty on a "moral basis." Results indicate these individuals are deficient in formal education, occupational skill, and marital success, with alcohol a contributing factor. Data suggest that unsucccess may be due to chronic inability to adjust to the environment or chronic illness, with economic factors secondary. The authors stress that this is a "reconnaissance" study making the use of exact measurements inapplicable. 32-item bibliography.—R. D. Weitz.

1312. Sullivan, Harry Stack. *The meaning of anxiety in psychiatry and in life.* *Psychiatry*, 1948, 11, 1-13.—"In extreme abstract, the theory holds that we come into being as persons as a consequence of unnumbered interpersonal fields of force, and that we manifest intelligible human processes only in such impersonal fields. Like any mammalian creature, man is endowed with the potentialities for undergoing fear, but in almost complete contradistinction to infrahuman creatures, man in the process of becoming a person always develops a great variety of processes directly related to the undergoing of anxiety."—N. H. Pronko.

1313. Wheelis, Allen B. (Austin Riggs Foundation, Stockbridge, Mass.) *Flight from insight.* *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1949, 105, 915-919.—A case history rich in information (but considered incomplete by the author) is presented with reference to a patient fleeing from the acceptance of reality. Before insight could be tolerated, the patient's anxiety would have had to be relieved or attenuated. Possible therapeutic measures are suggested with which the psychiatrist might have been able to keep the patient under treatment and arrange for the insight to be achieved at a slow pace in tolerable doses.—R. D. Weitz.

1314. Will, Otto A. (Chestnut Lodge, Rockville, Md.) *"Data" and the psychiatric patient.* *J. clin. Pastoral Wk*, 1949, 2, 91-107.—In this case study of a young man who twice attempted suicide, the author shows how at first he could find no data to account for the strange behavior but after two years came to understand that the sweet mother and the successful father were themselves so frustrated that what appeared to be a model home was in fact an intolerable prison of loneliness.—P. E. Johnson.

(See also abstract 1027)

#### SPEECH DISORDERS

1315. Lewis, Ruth. (U. Toronto, Can.) *The psychological approach to the preschool stuttrer.* *Canad. med. Ass. J.*, 1949, 60, 497-500.—The theory of stuttering espoused by the author is that "stuttering is a symptom of such an increase in nervous tension in the child that the rhythm of speech is broken . . ." The causes of this increased nervous tension in the child may be any one or several of the following: (1) the parents' branding of the child as a stuttrer; (2) mismanagement of the child in establishing the routine habits of eating, sleeping, and elimination control; (3) overstimulation in language at the period of early development of speech; (4) tension stemming from the child's relationships with other members of his family; (5) after-effect of a debilitating illness; (6) change to right-handedness of a left-dominant child. The remedy depends on the source of the nervous tension and entails a removal of this anxiety-producing condition.—F. C. Sumner.

1316. Luchsinger, R., & Arnold, G. E. *Lehrbuch der Stimm- und Sprachheilkunde.* (Textbook of the medical science of voice and speech.) Vienna: Springer Verlag, 1949. ix, 431 p.—The first section of this book by Luchsinger is entitled: "The Voice and its Disorders." and considers the physiology and pathology of the voice. The second section written by Arnold is entitled: "Speech and its Disorders." In it are discussed the physiology of speech and its disorders.—F. C. Sumner.

1317. Shargorodsky, L. *O faznosti v obratnom razvitii nekotorykh postkommotsionno-nevroticheskikh narushenii voenogo vremeni.* (Phases in the recovery of certain post-contusion neurotic disturbances of war-time.) *Nevropatol. i Psikiatr.*, 1947, No. 4, 17-20.—The patient shows a complete loss of speech, but readily communicates with others by writing. This phase is usually accompanied by psychic depression, mutism, noises in the head, trembling, acute vegetative disturbances. This phase may last from one to 6 months. The next stage is that of phonetic disturbance. The patient feels a certain tickling in the throat, and then is able to make certain sounds. This stage may last, on the average, 3 months, during which the patient's speech improves gradually. The final phase is that of stammering, and this may last for some time. The conformity to stereotype in the process of recovery refutes the possibility of psychogenic cause. These phenomena are best explained by Pavlov's conception of acute disorders of inhibition and excitation caused by contusion.—R. A. Bauer.

1318. U. S., Veterans Administration. *Speech correction courses as specialized restorative training for disabled veterans under Part VII. Veterans regulation 1 (a).* *Vet. Adm. tech. Bull.*, 1948, TB-7-86, 10 p.—An estimated 100,000 veterans of World War II have disabilities which may result in speech impairments. In this bulletin speech impairments are defined and classified, and specialized restorative training for each classification of impairment is outlined. The bulletin includes a list of types of training



facilities and the criteria for selecting a training facility, as well as the standards of professional qualifications of speech pathologists and speech correctionists. The items to be included in a speech correction contract are set forth.—C. P. Froehlich.

1319. Van Gilse, P. H. G. Another method of speech without larynx. *Acta oto-laryng., Stockh.*, 1948, Suppl. 78, 109-110.—Abstract.

(See also abstract 1171)

#### CRIME & DELINQUENCY

1320. Braude, Jacob M., Escalona, Sybille, & Rabinovitch, Ralph. When does juvenile delinquency lead to serious crime? *Northw. Univ. Reviewing Stand.*, 1949, 12, 11 p.—The problem of juvenile delinquency in relation to the development of serious crime is discussed by a judge, a psychiatrist, and a psychologist. Stress is given to the proposition that we must view the delinquent not as a problem child, but as a child with a problem. The dangers of treating delinquency by aggressive behavior on the part of society are reviewed. It is revealed that the number of mental hygiene clinics in the country are far below the number needed for adequate prevention of delinquency and later crime. It is suggested that the situation might be helped by increased stress upon training for psychiatric social workers and clinical psychologists, to assist in overcoming the shortage of psychiatrists now working in this field.—R. D. Weitz.

1321. Clark, Jerry H. (U. California, Santa Barbara.) The adjustment of Army AWOL's. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1949, 44, 394-401.—On the Altus Adjustment Test, 100 AWOLs from a unit destined for overseas service scored as more maladjusted than illiterates, army guards, or 100 veterans appearing at a guidance center. On the MMPI the AWOLs deviated significantly from "normal" soldiers. 35 profiles were normal, but 65 had one or more subscore above 70. Neurotic and psychopathic trends were about equal in number.—C. M. Harsh.

1322. Clark, Jerry H. (U. California, Santa Barbara.) Intelligence test results obtained from a specific type of army A.W.O.L. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1948, 8, 677-682.—A group of 100 literate soldiers who had gone A.W.O.L. from a unit prior to its shipment overseas is described in terms of their performance on Wechsler's Mental Ability Scale Form B. Their mean I.Q. was 92.65, the number of cases in the "dull normal" and "borderline defective" categories being twice the normal expectancy. Scores on the comprehension test were significantly lower than on the other verbal subtests, i.e., Information, Arithmetic and Similarities. The finding is interpreted as indicating a deficiency in social intelligence and inability to profit from past significance.—E. Raskin.

1323. Dellaert, R. Het misdadig kind in de oorlogsbranding. (The delinquent child in the tempest of war.) *Vlaam. Opvoedk. Tijdschr.*, 1947, 27, 279-

297.—This is a commentary on the international conference which was held at Geneva, April 29 to May 2, 1947, under the auspices of the International Association for the Protection of Childhood, regarding the study of problems that admit the general increase of childhood delinquency.—R. Piret.

1324. D' Haese, J. Villages d'enfants. (Children's villages.) *Nouv. Rev. Pédag.*, 1948, 3, 350-352.—A description of two Italian villages is presented, one at Civitavecchia, near Rome, where young delinquents are educated; the other at Mont Genève, near Turin, where 180 girls and boys are organized into a republic.—R. Piret.

1325. Growdon, C. H. (Dept. Public Welfare, Columbus, O.) Our need for a situational and quantitative approach to the causes of juvenile delinquency. Columbus: State Bureau of Juvenile Research, 1949. 13 p.—An attempt is made to show the need of a different and more effective attack upon the real causes of juvenile delinquency. It is pointed out strongly that the causes of delinquency can be determined and measured with considerable accuracy. Failures in reduction of delinquency are attributed to the applications of general methods and to the use of poorly analyzed and perceived objections to date.—R. D. Weitz.

1326. Lipton, Harry R. The psychopath in prison. *Milit. Surg.*, 1949, 104, 119-123.—Detailed accounts are given of two psychopathic cases in prison, showing difficulties encountered in adjusting the emotionally unstable in prison.—G. W. Knox.

1327. Panken, Jacob. Salvaging human life in court. *J. Child Psychiat.*, 1948, 1, 282-289.—A juvenile court judge discusses the problems of juvenile delinquency as seen in court. His thesis is that punishment as a method of correcting delinquency has failed; rehabilitation, including work with home and school is necessary. Examples of the judge's use of reading in treatment are given.—C. M. Louttit.

1328. Pearce, J. D. W. Abnormal and delinquent conduct. In Rees, J. R., *Modern practice in psychological medicine*, (see 24: 1284), 239-256.—The varieties of abnormal and delinquent conduct likely to be met with in medical practice are discussed as well as their aetiology, diagnostic classification, treatment and prevention.—N. H. Pronko.

1329. Pennsylvania General Assembly. Joint State Government Commission. Juvenile delinquency and child welfare. Harrisburg, Pa.: Author, 1949. vii, 41 p.—This comprises an official report on juvenile delinquency and child welfare made to the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by the Joint State Government Commission. 11 findings and 4 recommendations are enumerated.—R. D. Weitz.

1330. Schonwenaars, M. C. Het jongensdorp van Santa Marinella. (The boys' village in Santa Marinella.) *Vlaam. Opvoedk. Tijdschr.*, 1948, 28, 277-282.—This is a description of an Italian village where young delinquents are reeducated.—R. Piret.

1331. Strang, Ruth. Young peoples' views of juvenile delinquency. *J. Child Psychiat.*, 1948, 1, 273-281.—Verbatim extracts from a panel discussion of 12 high school students on the nature, causes, and prevention of juvenile delinquency. These youth recognize multiple causes of delinquency and emphasize the need for affection, acceptance, and constructive relationships in home and school. Young people have resources within themselves for self-adjustment and they are able and willing to assume more responsibility.—C. M. Louttit.

1332. Tappan, Paul W. (New York U.) *Juvenile delinquency*. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1949. x, 613 p. \$5.00.—Part I discusses the nature of delinquency and considers the conduct itself and the legal factors involved. Part II treats the causes of delinquency and the related factors. In Part III the author considers the legal and sociological aspects of the courts which deal with the juvenile delinquent and the adolescent offender. Special attention is devoted to the prevailing trends and problems in the official procedures of handling the young law violator. Part IV is concerned with treatment methods applied to the delinquent for the protection of himself and society. Included in the appendix is a variety of cases, statutes, and case records. 543-item bibliography.—R. D. Weitz.

1333. Wattenberg, William W. (Wayne U., Detroit, Mich.) Delinquency and only children: study of a "category." *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1949, 44, 356-366.—A review of studies of delinquency reveals contradictory findings concerning the effects of being an only child. Generalizations usually overlook factors of age, broken home, socioeconomic status, or selective criteria of delinquency. From the fairly detailed information available on 2000 juvenile offenders in Detroit, it appears that only children are only half as likely as non-only children to become offenders. Yet they are just as likely to belong to gangs, contrary to popular impression. Cultural factors are so important that family position or sibling rivalry appear to be much less important than psychoanalysts contend. 28 references.—C. M. Harsh.

(See also abstract 1484)

#### PSYCHOSES

1334. Altschule, M. D., & Tillotson, K. J. (McLean Hosp., Waverley, Mass.) Effect of electroconvulsive therapy on water metabolism in psychotic patients. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1949, 105, 829-832.—The categorical statement is made that "apparently all the changes in water metabolism studied (acceleration of diuresis and increase in the volume of extra-cellular fluid) are 'side reactions' and are not causally related to the therapeutic benefit induced by ECT, except that there is an increased production of steroid hormones." Testosterone, a steroid hormone, has been found to have strong anabolic effects and is known to cause a remission of depressions. The available data suggest that the "therapeutic effect

of shock is reparative and the destructive aspects are side reactions." The authors recognize that this hypothesis calls for further studies which would show more directly an actual increase in the secretion of the steroid hormone.—R. D. Weitz.

1335. Barondes, R. R., Kuhns, R. H., Levine, D. I., & Strochan, C. E. The psychotic states; correlations of biochemical and histological changes in the brain. *Milit. Surg.*, 1949, 104, 278-289.—Relationships are pointed out between various psychoses and a deficient glycogen content in the brain. A glycogen deficiency decreases brain metabolism and produces hypoxia and a disturbed acid-base equilibrium. Related to some mental states is a decreased pH of the brain tissue accompanied by faulty oxidation and accumulation of lactic and phosphoric acids.—G. W. Knox.

1336. English, O. Spurgeon. (Temple U., Philadelphia, Pa.) Observation of trends in manic-depressive psychosis. *Psychiatry*, 1949, 12, 125-134. Paucity of material in the literature on the psychopathology of depressives leads the author to present some observations derived from a few of his cases. Discussion.—N. H. Pronko.

1337. Fetterman, J. L., Victoroff, Victor M., & Bergman, E. Electro-coma therapy; a six-year follow-up of a series of private psychotic patients treated with electro-coma therapy. *Ohio St. med. J.*, 1949, 45, 229-236.—100 psychotic patients were given electro-coma therapy in 1941-1942 and have been studied for the 6 post-operative years. Patients were divided into 3 groups—failures, partial improvements, and successful cases. 18 patients, mainly schizophrenics and some involutional melancolics were failures. Some of these showed initial improvement and became quite well but developed regression after several years. 18 showed partial improvement and made a fairly satisfactory social and industrial adjustment. 60 cases were successful. 38 of these were well adjusted for the entire period while 22 relapsed but re-adjusted with further treatment. The successful cases were mainly previously depressed patients and several manics and schizophrenics. There were no cases of death due to the electro-coma therapy.—G. W. Knox.

1338. Fromm-Reichmann, Frieda. (Chestnut Lodge, Rockville, Md.) Notes on the development of treatment of schizophrenics by psychoanalytic therapy. *Psychiatry*, 1948, 11, 263-273.—Such basic schizophrenic dynamics as have guided psychoanalysts in their therapeutic approach toward schizophrenia are discussed. Changes in therapeutic technique and problems of the analyst undertaking treatment of schizophrenics are also presented.—N. H. Pronko.

1339. Funkenstein, Daniel H., Greenblatt, Milton, & Solomon, Harry C. Psychophysiological study of mentally ill patients. Part I. The status of the peripheral autonomic nervous system as determined by the reaction to epinephrine and mecholyl. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1949, 106, 16-28.—The attempt is made "to evolve tests to study patterns of auto-

nomic response to stress and the degree to which they are characteristic of various forms of disease." Injections of epinephrine and mecholyl were used to induce stress in 100 psychiatric cases and 15 controls. Findings reveal: (1) The autonomic response pattern (systolic blood pressure) to the drugs was moderate in the controls, and either weak or exaggerated in the psychiatric cases. (2) The latter often showed a deficient capacity to re-establish homeostasis, while the former did so more quickly. (3) Anxiety attacks, typical for a given individual, were precipitated in some patients by either drug, and in others by one drug only. The possibility of a physiological classification of anxiety is suggested. 17-item bibliography.—*R. D. Weitz.*

1340. Garfield, Sol L. (*U. Connecticut, Storrs.*) **An evaluation of Wechsler-Bellevue patterns in schizophrenia.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1949, 13, 279-287.—The W-B test results of 109 male patients in a veterans hospital, all diagnosed as schizophrenic, comprise the data for this study. When results were analyzed in terms of age, IQ, education and schizophrenic subclassification important differences in subtest patterns were found. Study of individual subtest deviations reveals considerable variation in the patterns of schizophrenic patients. "There does not appear to be any clear cut psychometric pattern which can be labeled 'schizophrenic.'"—*S. G. Dulsky.*

1341. Geoghegan, J. J. **Electronarcosis.** *Canad. med. Ass. J.*, 1949, 60, 561-566.—In approximately 600 electronarcosis treatments of mental patients mostly schizophrenics, fractures were not caused, the memory disturbances and confusional states following treatment were of negligible importance and of short duration. From results obtained on schizophrenics, ill less than 18 months as against those ill longer than 2 years, electronarcosis does not influence to any noticeable degree longstanding schizophrenia but does influence conspicuous early schizophrenia.—*F. C. Sumner.*

1342. Gillies, Hunter. **The schizophrenic disorders.** In *Rees, J. R., Modern practice in psychological medicine* (see 24: 1284), 296-315.—The various causes of schizophrenia are discussed after which consideration is given to its pathology, psychopathology, signs and symptoms, the varieties of clinical forms, their course, prognosis, and differential diagnosis and treatment. Paraphrenia and paranoia, as schizophrenic disorders, are treated briefly.—*N. H. Pronko.*

1343. Gurvich, B. **Usobennosti klinicheskoi kartini i techenie shizofrenii višavlennoi travmami voennogo vremeni.** (Characteristics of the clinical picture and course of schizophrenia induced by wartime trauma.) *Neuropatal. i Psikhiatr.*, 1947, No. 2., 62-66.—300 cases were all in military service. 69 patients had not been in combat. Of the remainder, 20 cases began after contusion and head injuries, in 6 cases confusion brought out the latent schizophrenic process, 10 cases began after severe somatic illness. The largest group was precipitated by severe

extracerebral injuries, mainly of the limbs. This problem of the interrelationship of head injuries and schizophrenia has often been discussed, and it has been pointed out that there are no specific conditions for the development of schizophrenia in head injuries. It is possible to make the supposition on the basis of our cases that the infectious-toxic process caused by extracerebral injury with complications such as osteomyelitis, sepsis, etc. was close in its character to the toxic process which accompanies schizophrenia and it affects the same nerve centers, and therefore provokes the thus far latent schizophrenic process.—*R. A. Bauer.*

1344. Gutman, Y. **Lechenie zatiazhnikh reaktivnikh sostoiānii elektrosudorozhnoi terapii.** (The treatment of protracted reactive states by electroshock.) *Neuropatal. i Psikhiatr.*, 1947, No. 2, 50-53.—Electroshock was tried on reactive states of psychogenic character where psychic trauma was either of great intensity or of considerable duration. There were 46 cases from 16 to 52 years of age, 32 men and 14 women. Electroshock was used, usually, only after sedative and stimulative measures had failed. There were no symptoms of somatic disorders or of organic disturbances of the central nervous system. Favorable results were achieved in a comparatively short length of time. It may be that this can be explained by the fact that the emotional sphere plays so large a role in psychogenic illnesses. The emotional sphere is supposed, according to the literature, to respond especially favorably to electroshock. States such as those described in the American literature as following electroshock and resembling organic dementia were seldom encountered. Those that were observed, disappeared completely in 10 to 15 days.—*R. A. Bauer.*

1345. Hay, John. **Observations on the use of myanesin in psychiatric cases.** *Canad. med. Ass. J.*, 1949, 60, 224-227.—Myanesin was studied at the Verdun Protestant Hospital for its muscle relaxing properties as a premedication for electric shock therapy and for its psychiatric effect in psychotic patients. Given intravenously in doses of 30 mgm./kilo., myanesin does not modify the intensity or duration of the convulsion of electric shock therapy nor does it affect the immediate post shock period. Unpleasant effects may appear in the form of dizziness, nausea, and pain at the site of injection. In some cases haematuria develops following the injection of myanesin. The findings tend to indicate the principal action of myanesin to be in the basal ganglia and possibly the thalamus.—*F. C. Sumner.*

1346. Huston, P. E., & Shakow, David. **Learning capacity in schizophrenia; with special reference to the concept of deterioration.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1949, 105, 881-888.—Impairment in the learning ability of schizophrenics is primarily limited to the initial phases of the learning process. A manic-depressive group achieved a relatively high level, it is, therefore, concluded that psychosis per se is not allied with impairment. Essential factors associated with degrees of impairment are those of cooperation



and subtypes. Pursuit scores and duration of psychosis are not correlated, suggesting the absence of progressive deterioration in the impaired learning ability. Deterioration visible in chronic patients is not relative to a progressive or irreversible impairment in learning capacity but is contingent upon the pathological factors involved. The actual capacity for the formation of new habits is present in schizophrenics to the same degree as in the normal individual. The essential requisites toward this end are proper motivation and sufficient time. Valid etiologic theory must therefore limit the constellation of schizophrenia to one which does not include learning capacity. 20-item bibliography.—R. D. Weitz.

1347. Jones, Robert E. (V. A. Hospital, Chillum, O.) **Personality changes in psychotics following prefrontal lobotomy.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1949, 44, 315-328.—24 chronic schizophrenics in a Veterans' Hospital were tested pre- and post-operatively with a variety of projective and mental tests. 16 patients were judged to have improved after the operation. Orientation was better and Rorschach records showed increased speed and responsiveness, although personality structure was not altered. Up to 6 postoperative months there was improvement of mental performance, probably owing to better "contact," but several patients regressed later. Patients became more distractible and less inclined to think of the future. Organic residuals were not noticeable after 3 months, but it is thought that other methods may be less harmful than lobotomy.—C. M. Harsh.

1348. Kempf, Edward J. (Wading River, L. I., N. Y.) **Bisexual factors in curable schizophrenia.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1949, 44, 414-419.—Emotional neuroses and psychoses result from conflict and confusion in bisexual differentiation. In the schizophrenic, family pressures, frustration, shame and guilt lead to regressive preoccupation which Freud's free association could not penetrate. Kempf demonstrated that aggressive, persuasive questioning could release a flood of autoerotic fantasies, permitting retraining and cure. Shock treatment or frontal surgery may interrupt the intense preoccupation, but cannot produce the insight required for lasting cure. Surgical treatment is unjustified before there has been an attempt to reeducate the patient by aggressive analytic methods.—C. M. Harsh.

1349. Kennedy, Alexander. **The organic reaction types.** In Rees, J. R., *Modern practice in psychological medicine*, (see 24: 1284), 316-356.—The following topics show the range of problems discussed here: some principles of aetiology; psychological symptoms of common occurrence in organic nervous disease; some general clinical features of organic reactions; the psychological effects of space-occupying lesions within the skull; the dysrhythmias; post traumatic states; inflammatory conditions of the nervous system; alcoholic psychoses; other encephalopathies; the dementias and degenerations; the

presenile dementias and the demyelinating diseases.—N. H. Pronko.

1350. McAllister, Robert M., & Hecker, Arthur O. (V. A., Coatesville, Pa.) **The incidence of allergy in psychotic reactions.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1949, 105, 843-847.—The concept is prevalent that the incidence of allergy among psychotic patients is less than among the normal population. This investigation attempted to show by objective methods that the incidence of allergy varies from the normal population. To achieve uniformity between the 1,875 hospitalized patients and the control group of 757 persons employed by the hospital, the survey was done at a time when ragweed pollen was common and prevalent to both groups. It was found that schizophrenic and manic-depressive patients are less responsive to the summer and fall air-borne pollens than are normal controls. The epileptics were about as sensitive as normal controls. The authors conclude that the incidence of major allergy among psychotic patients is remarkably less than among individuals not suffering from such disorders.—I. Friedman.

1351. Machover, Karen, & Wexler, Rochelle M. (Kings' County Hosp., Brooklyn, N. Y.) **A case of manic excitement.** *Rorschach Res. Exch.*, 1948, 12, 179-201.—A classic case of recurrent mania was examined during his 32nd annual manic episode. Responses were obtained to the Wechsler-Bellevue, Kings County Word Association, Machover Figure Drawing, and Rorschach tests. The two latter tests gave particularly rich material for a dynamic interpretation of the patient's episodic disorder, and cast light on the psychoanalytic theory that the manic attack constitutes a release from all super-ego controls. The complete Rorschach protocol is given and 8 drawings are reproduced.—E. M. L. Burchard.

1352. Morrow, James K., & King, James P. **Follow-up studies of shock-treated patients.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1949, 105, 815-819.—The questionnaire method, measuring social recovery, yielded accurate follow-up information on about 503 middle class patients who had been treated in 1937 with various forms of shock therapy, excluding the subshock insulin method and the brief stimulus form of electric shock. Convulsive therapy was found to greatly shorten the illness in affective disorders, and there was no evidence that the manic-depressive cycles occur with greater frequency under this therapy. Only 1 of 199 schizophrenics and 2 of 149 cyclic depressions were suicides, one possibly being preventable. Schizophrenics undergoing either convulsive or insulin therapy or both "apparently maintained a better level of function for a longer time than patients not so treated, and remissions which might have occurred spontaneously have been hastened." The authors believe that shock treatment for the neuroses can best be used for the relief of specific symptoms only, and as an adjunct. The authors recognize the need for accurate diagnosis of the case as a paramount problem in shock therapy.—R. D. Weitz.

1353. Munro, T. A. Depression and mania. In Rees, J. R., *Modern practice in psychological medicine*, (see 24: 1284), 275-295.—A historical introduction precedes a discussion of the clinical forms of manic-depressive psychoses. The psychodynamics, aetiology, diagnosis, course and prognosis and treatment are also considered.—N. H. Pronko.

1354. Oates, Wayne. The role of religion in the psychoses. *J. Pastoral Care*, 1949, 3, 21-30.—Religious experience is an important clinical phenomenon in the lives of psychotic patients. At the Kentucky State Hospital a study was made of 68 patients; of whom 17.2% had long term moral and religious conflict in the family and sectarian groups; 10.3% had precipitating religious causes in which a bizarre or reactionary religion was sought as a "last straw" attempt to cope with reality; 20.5% in which religion merely provided the ideational content for the illness, some in the pre-psychotic period, others when psychotic. By far the largest group, 51.5% showed no religious concern whatever, and the chaplains were unable to stimulate religious interest in the majority of this group.—P. E. Johnson.

1355. Ozarin, L. D. (Vet. Adm., Washington, D. C.) Electric shock therapy. *Vet. Adm. tech. Bull.*, 1947, TB-10-500, 13 p.—The technique of administering insulin shock therapy is discussed. Its use in the treatment of affective psychosis and schizophrenia are discussed in detail. 31-item bibliography. An addendum contains the conclusions reached by a group of American and Canadian psychiatrists who met regarding electric shock therapy.—C. P. Froehlich.

1356. Paster, Samuel, & Hotzman, Saul C. A study of one thousand psychotic veterans treated with insulin and electric shock. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1949, 105, 811-814.—1000 psychotic veterans who showed no spontaneous improvement and who were considered incapable of social adjustment were treated by shock treatment under direct supervision of the authors for a period of 30 months. Results are as follows: (1) Insulin was therapeutically superior to electric shock especially in the treatment of paranoid and catatonic schizophrenia. (2) Psychotic reactions precipitated under combat responded better than those patients whose reactions were precipitated by non-combat environmental stress. (3) There was no definite relation between family history and extent of recovery. (4) Complications were low following shock therapy, no fatalities being reported. (5) Favorable prognostic factors were a well integrated prepsychotic personality with a record of social achievement.—R. D. Weitz.

1357. Pincus, Gregory; Schenker, Victor; Elmadjian, Fred, & Hoagland, Hudson. Responsivity of schizophrenic men to pituitary adrenocorticotrophin. *Psychosom. Med.*, 1949, 11, 146-150.—Two schizophrenic men with a normal adrenocortical responsivity to administered adrenocorticotrophin and 7 men with no significant responsivity were given a dietary supplement high in proteins and vitamins for 12 to 14 days. All showed improved nutritional condi-

tions but the responsivity of the first two patients did not change and only one of the 7 non-responders showed normal ACTH responsivity at the end of the period. "It is suggested that the responsivity of schizophrenic men to ACTH is not a function of their nutritional status nor of their C-avitaminosis."—J. W. Bowles, Jr.

1358. Rowland, Lewis P., & Mettler, Fred A. Cell concentration and laminar thickness in the frontal cortex of psychotic patients; studies on cortex removed after operation. *J. comp. Neurol.*, 1949, 90, 255-280.—Cell counts were made from specimens removed from the brains of 1 manic depressive and 22 schizophrenic patients. Using data from area 9 and 10, comparisons were made on the following bases: notable mental deterioration vs. slight deterioration; 22 or more months of institutionalization vs. less than 22 months; the older vs. the younger patients; those who had received electroconvulsive shock, insulin shock, or metrazol shock vs. those who had not received shock treatment; and, for area 9, those who had relatively rapid EEG activity before operation vs. those in whom it was relatively slow. Within these groups no significant differences between cell counts were found for any of the bases of comparison. Precautions to be observed in comparing the results of different researchers are given.—C. P. Stone.

1359. Sackler, A. M., Sackler, M. D., Sackler, R. R., & van Ophuijsen, J. H. W. Non-convulsive biochemotherapy with histamine; a preliminary report on the treatment of hospitalized schizophrenic, manic depressive and involutional psychotics. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1949, 110, 149-160.—A series of 38 hospitalized psychotic patients received a course of (11 to 70, average 14) histamine injections. Results indicated that 10 patients showed some symptomatic improvement either during treatment or within a week of its termination. 5 patients attained convalescent status. 5 benefited but not quite enough to justify convalescent status. One of those classed as unimproved did so but after the one week criterion period. Certain impressions of the treatment are discussed. It is concluded that histamine therapy "has a definite, but yet to be defined place in the treatment of mental disease."—N. H. Pronko.

1360. Sargant, William. (St. Thomas's Hosp., London, Eng.) Seven years of experience with modified insulin treatment in neuroses and early psychoses. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1949, 105, 821-824.—The author became aware of the uses and limitations of these modified techniques by having the opportunity to compare its relative effects with a deep insulin coma unit during the war. About 1,000 civilian and military patients were treated in the past 8 years. Contraindications for this therapy are stressed in early schizophrenic patients, in the endogenous and involutional type of depressive psychoses, and in the case of neuroses, as a complete treatment in itself. Therapy is strongly indicated in toxic confusional states, in mixed anxiety and hysterical symptoms (relaxation by sweating and autonomic effects),

and as a "facilitator" to build up the patient's weight and reduce tension during and after psychotherapy. This, in turn, helps to give the patient confidence in other methods being used. The author points to the inherent danger of not using modified insulin treatment as part of the "total" therapeutic process, and of not "being extremely selective in the methods and combinations of methods employed for different groups of patients."—R. D. Weils.

1361. Schmidt, Hermann O. (Norwich State Hosp., Conn.) A case of folie à deux. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1949, 44, 402-410.—Clinical histories are presented for an elderly married couple committed to a hospital as paranoid schizophrenics, and partially cured. The wife's paranoid delusions were long ignored or resisted by the husband until he was unoccupied and confronted with seemingly inescapable situations. Rorschach records corroborate the clinical history in portraying the wife as the fanciful, unbalanced leader, and the husband as the constricted, weak-willed recipient of suggestions. It is suggested that folie à deux involves this complementary relationship.—C. M. Harsh.

1362. Shevaleva, E. O patofiziologicheskoi osnove aktivnoi terapii shizofrenii. (The pathophysiological basis of active therapy of schizophrenia.) *Nevropatal. i Psikiatr.*, 1947, No. 2, 53-58.—55 patients were given insulin, and 68 camphor. They were studied before, during, and after therapy. The technique was to observe the latent period of simple motor reactions to light, and measure the period of inhibition. Camphor exerts more inhibitory influence than insulin. Intramuscular camphor is most inhibiting, and intravenous camphor is next. A number of factors may make for ineffective therapy. The patient may be too far weakened by the schizophrenic process. The length and intensity of therapy may be too little for the demands of the particular patient. Finally, the length and intensity of therapy may be too great. Therefore it is important to individualize therapy as much as possible and to avoid a standardized procedure. Tests on the latent period of simple motor reactions carried out during the course of treatment might prove of great service to the physician as an indicator of the length and intensity of treatment of his various patients.—R. A. Bauer.

1363. Shostakovich, V. Stuktura ostrikh ekzogennikh psikhozov. (The structure of acute exogenous psychosis.) *Nevropatal. i Psikiatr.*, 1947, No. 2, 58-62.—Clinical analysis of exogenous psychosis shows that such phenomena as delirium and oneirism do not exhaust the syndromes of the more complicated of these psychoses. Both oneirism and hallucination enter into the structure of the psychosis as phases or stages. These stages succeed each other according to certain laws. Study of exogenous psychoses on the basis of our own material as well as the material of other authors shows that each agent provokes not only its own specific phases, but also a very definite combination of phases. Moreover, the character of each phase taken separately as well as

the character of the combination of individual phases are not similar in the cases which are etiologically different. Pathogenically each phase is related to the definite sphere of the nervous system which is involved.—R. A. Bauer.

1364. Shurley, Jay T., & Bond, Earl D. Insulin shock therapy in schizophrenia. *Vet. Adm. tech. Bull.*, 1948, TB-10-501, 27 p.—The use of insulin shock in the treatment of schizophrenia is discussed in detail. The few studies employing statistics to evaluate the results are summarized. The results of the study of 309 schizophrenic patients treated at the Pennsylvania Hospital are reported in detail. A marked improvement at the end of 5 years was noted in 37% of the patients as contrasted with 16% for control cases under hospital treatment without insulin or any shock treatment.—C. P. Froehlich.

1365. Winkelman, N. W., & Book, M. Harold. Observations on the histopathology of schizophrenia. I. The cortex. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1949, 105, 889-896.—10 typical cases of schizophrenia, studied both clinically and pathologically with special emphasis on the cortex, are presented. "Although the gross appearance of the brain did not seem distinctive, the microscopic pictures were such as to suggest the diagnosis." A common manifestation of the schizophrenic brain is the presence of numerous small areas where nerve cells have either completely disappeared or degenerated. Findings also indicate the presence of "ghost cells," a loss of polarity and fatty infiltration within the cortex cells. Evidence seems to indicate the inclusion of schizophrenia among the organic psychoses. 29-item bibliography.—R. D. Weils.

(See also abstracts 1310, 1938)

#### PSYCHONEUROSES

1366. Barbour, R. F. Hysteria. In Rees, J. R., *Modern practice in psychological medicine*, (see 24: 1284), 187-209.—This is a consideration of the definition, aetiology, clinical course, symptomatology, diagnosis, and treatment of hysteria.—N. H. Pronko.

1367. Ivimey, Muriel. Basic anxiety. *Amer. J. Psychoanal.*, 1946, 6, 3-11.—The nature of the beginning of neurotic development is discussed and expanded in terms of Horney's theory of neurosis. The period at the beginning of neurosis, involving an unfavorable environment and the manner in which it affects the child, is considered in detail. A description of neurotic trends, in the parent and their impact on the child indicates the manner in which basic anxiety arises leading, in turn, to the development of neurotic ways in the child. In conclusion, the author discusses the effect of culture on neurotic manifestations.—K. S. Wagoner.

1368. MacCalman, D. R. Obsessional states. In Rees, J. R. *Modern practice in psychological medicine*, (see 24: 1284), 210-222.—A treatment of the occurrence of obsessions in everyday experience, the kind of personality likely to develop them, their



importance in other types of illness and methods of treating them is offered.—*N. H. Pronko.*

1369. Masserman, Jules H., & Jones, Robert F. The neuroses. In *Spiegel, E. A., Progress in neurology and psychiatry*, (see 24: 1286), 455-466.—The year's outstanding neurotic literature is treated under the following headings: general and cultural aspects; etiology; experimental studies; military considerations and therapy. 120-item bibliography.—*N. H. Pronko.*

1370. Plass, John Brice. Hyperorexia and loss of weight: a psychosomatic cause; report of a case. *Milit. Surg.*, 1949, 104, 227.—The case of a 26 year old male suffering from loss of weight (32 lbs. in a year) accompanied by an extensive appetite is diagnosed as a somatic manifestation of a psychoneurosis, conversion type. The increased appetite was interpreted as due to symptoms of a gastric neurosis of the sensory type. Similarity of symptoms to diabetes mellitus was attributed to hyperglycemia resulting from the ingestion of candy to satisfy the hyperorexia. Original causation was attributed to a frustrating social situation.—*G. W. Knox.*

1371. Weiss, Frederick A. Neurotic conflict and physical symptoms. *Amer. J. Psychoanal.*, 1946, 6, 35-43.—Emphasis is placed upon the uselessness of the contrast of mental and physical. The conditions and mechanisms by which neurotic conflict results in physical symptoms are analyzed in psychoanalytic formulations. No distinction is necessary between so-called conversion symptoms and psychosomatic symptoms since the whole body participates in the neurotic conflict. The appearance and course of physical symptoms in neuroses are described and the conditions of their disappearance in the course of psychoanalysis are briefly outlined.—*K. S. Wagoner.*

(See also abstracts 979, 980, 1233, 1360)

#### PSYCHOSOMATICS

1372. Bendheim, Otto L. Psychiatric aspects of the low back syndrome; the narcotherapeutic approach. *Ariz. med. J.*, 1949, 6(7), 30-34.—4 of a series of 72 cases of low back syndrome treated psychiatrically are reported as illustrative of the use of narcotherapy interview in revealing the psychogenic factor in traumatic and nontraumatic cases. Psychogenic factors in the low back syndrome of the 4 cases given were: fear of occupational hazard; desire for compensation benefits (malingerer); personal problems with sexual impotence and frigidity.—*F. C. Sumner.*

1373. Bruch, Hilde. Psychological aspects of obesity. *Psychiatry*, 1947, 10, 373-381.—Obesity is treated as the somatic manifestation of an immature personality, the large size being a vicarious attainment of a need for security and strength which the individual lacks in his human relationships. The leading personality traits of overeating and underactivity themselves have an emotional significance.—*N. H. Pronko.*

1374. Cárcamo, Celes Ernesto. La angustia en las cardiopatías orgánicas. (Anxiety in the organic cardiopathies.) In *Rascovsky, A., Patología psicósomática*, (see 24: 1401), 141-165.—It is maintained that the anxiety of the patient with organic heart trouble originates in the perception of a real danger for the integrity of the psychophysical Ego. It is a complex psychological structure in which at the moment of actual anxiety are revived simultaneously the series of traumatic experiences which from the primary trauma of birth to the secondary ones of libidinal development have hewn their engram in the unconscious. Real anxiety is tinged in every case with an amount of neurotic anxiety on whose intensity depends the particular signification which each individual gives personally to the process.—*F. C. Sumner.*

1375. Cárcamo, Celes Ernesto. Contribución psicoanalítica al conocimiento de la jaqueca. (Psychoanalytic contribution to the understanding of migraine.) In *Rascovsky, A., Patología psicósomática*, (see 24: 1401), 209-222.—Various theories of the etiology of migraine are reviewed and considered as not embracing the totality of the problem. The author sees migraine as a syndrome in whose unfolding intervene a predisposing constitutional basis and multiple fortuitous causes. While constitutional type appears non-specific, in migraines of obviously psychogenic origin, as in those which are attributed to other causes, there is discovered a clearly definite personality of an obsessive type. To this psychoneurotic personality, conditioned historically during the instinctive unfolding, is added the present conflict represented by multiple causes among which frequently figure accidents of the genital life.—*F. C. Sumner.*

1376. Cárcamo, Celes Ernesto, & Langer, Marie. Psicoanálisis de la esterilidad femenina. (Psychoanalysis of female sterility.) In *Rascovsky, A., Patología psicósomática*, (see 24: 1401), 331-381.—4 sterile women patients who presented a picture of melancholy and frigidity were all somatopsychically virile and it is supposed that the physical condition is one of the elements of the sterility. On the other hand, inhibitions of the reproductive function constitute a conversion of a pregenital type by reason of fixation or instinctual regression to this stage. The nucleus of the problem of sterility is seen in an identification with the active, non-castrated mother, which constitutes a satisfaction of desires and an auto-castigation.—*F. C. Sumner.*

1377. Davidson, Henry A. (R. D. 2, Flemington, N. J.) Emotional precipitants of death. *J. med. Soc. N. J.*, 1949, 46, 350-352.—It is customary in certifying the cause of sudden death to indicate an organic factor such as "cerebral hemorrhage" or "hypertensive cardiovascular disease," when in reality the precipitating factor was emotional. Of the destructive emotions, fear and rage are ones exercising their somatic effects most quickly. Prolonged frustration can hardly produce the swift and tragic effects of a single shocking fear or rage-reaction,

yet in terms of its long range destructive properties frustration probably is the most dangerous emotion. Most of the body systems have open ends so that mounting pressure within the system can find expression by "blowing out" at the open end. Not so the cardiovascular system where the tension must be expressed by increased intravascular pressure until the explosive point is reached in the rupture of an aneurysm or cerebral vessel.—F. C. Sumner.

1378. DeCourey, Carroll, & Vollmer, James E. (Good Samaritan Hosp., Cincinnati, O.) Objective findings in psychosomatic dysfunction. *Ohio St. med. J.*, 1949, 45, 349-350.—Psychosomatic dysfunction cases have a hereditary condition on which basis a symptom complex develops following trauma, disappointment, or dissatisfaction. Psychotherapy is not sufficient or lasting unless the underlying physiological changes (such as the electrolytic reaction in the blood) be relieved.—G. W. Knox.

1379. Ferrari Hardoy, Guillermo. Estudio psicopatológico de la coriza. (A psychosomatic study of nasal catarrh.) In Rascovsky, A., *Patología psicopatológica*, (see 24: 1401), 107-131.—On the basis of the psychoanalysis of a case of nasal catarrh and in the light of a review of psychoanalytic literature bearing on the psychogenesis of nasal catarrh, the author draws the following conclusions: (1) That there exists a close resemblance between the causal psychic factors of asthma, spasmodic rhinitis, and common cold; (2) that the principal factor would be an anxiety reaction from fear of the loss of maternal affection which is actualized each time that a similar traumatic situation appears; (3) that in rhinitis persons there would exist an extensive erotization of the sense of smell, of the nasal organ, especially of the nasal bones, and of the respiratory function; (4) that this erotization would be conditioned by a displacement towards anal eroticism which was very active in all the cases; (5) that this erotic sensitization of the nasal area would render possible the infection of the mucosa by ordinary germs of the nose, thus producing acute nasal catarrh.—F. C. Sumner.

1380. Funkenstein, Daniel H. Tertian malaria and anxiety. *Psychosom. Med.*, 1949, 11, 158-159.—A correlation of incidence of clinical malaria with incidence of air raids on Guadalcanal in 1943 is reported. When air raids occurred nightly there was a very marked increase in incidence of malaria attacks over quiet periods. Sporadic raids were followed in a few days by marked increases in number of cases. It is suggested that anxiety may have been a significant factor in chronic malaria that was overlooked in treating war cases. There was no opportunity for a controlled observation at the time.—J. W. Bowles, Jr.

1381. García Vega, Horacio. Psicogénesis de una sinusitis crónica. (Psychogenesis of a chronic sinusitis.) In Rascovsky, A., *Patología psicopatológica*, (see 24: 1401), 133-140.—Psychoanalysis of a 28-year old male patient suffering from chronic sinusitis and impotence revealed a sadoanal fixation and consequent passive tendencies orienting toward

a masturbation of the anal type in childhood.—F. C. Sumner.

1382. Garma, Ángel. Observaciones psicoanalíticas sobre la estructura mental del enfermo colítico. (Psychoanalytic observations on the psychic structure of the colitis patient.) In Rascovsky, A., *Patología psicopatológica*, (see 24: 1401), 89-105.—Of 3 male patients with the colitis syndrome, two were psychoanalyzed during a period greater than 3 years and the third for more than a year and a half. It is suggested that the primordial and basic attitude of the colitis patient is that of emotional diarrhea in the presence of situations which master him. The diarrhea is an anxiety-reaction, and it indicates a submission-desire with fantasies of diverse types. The resistance of the patient to looking for psychosomatic correlations constitutes an obstacle to psychic treatment; his attitude of dependence which obliges him to seek the support of the physician favors psychic treatment.—F. C. Sumner.

1383. Garma, Ángel. Psicogénesis de la úlcera gastroduodenal. (Psychogenesis of the gastroduodenal ulcer.) In Rascovsky, A., *Patología psicopatológica*, (see 24: 1401), 69-79.—4 patients diagnosed clinically and radiologically as suffering from duodenal ulcer were subjected to psychoanalysis over a period from 3 months to 3 years. It was revealed that the peptic ulcer was of psychogenic origin, stemming from infantile fixations of an oral type on the mother. In adults these fixations make it impossible for the subject to satisfy his instincts and to face real circumstances surrounding him. Thus conflict arises between passivity and aggressivity. In some measure cure of such patients consists in letting them live in a passive relationship with a good mother or other mother-substitute.—F. C. Sumner.

1384. Garma, Ángel. Vómitos y antojos del embarazo. (Vomitings and whims of pregnancy.) In Rascovsky, A., *Patología psicopatológica*, (see 24: 1401), 383-387.—The psychogenesis of vomiting of pregnancy as revealed by the psychoanalysis of a number of cases appears to be that consciously or unconsciously, the pregnant woman, not accustomed to her new estate and by way of psychic elaboration, reacts with an oral mechanism of rejection. The vomitings of pregnancy customarily present themselves in neurotic women with diverse inhibitions in their genital life. Analytic study of the food whims of pregnancy shows that they customarily conceal a more profound meaning of decisive importance in the genesis. The food desired has for them a phallic significance and its incorporation unconsciously symbolizes for them the act of coitus and fecundation.—F. C. Sumner.

1385. González-Galván, José María. Perspectiva psicopatológica de la úlcera gástrica. (Psychosomatic view of gastric ulcer.) *Medicamenta*, Madrid, 1949, 7(159), 97-101.—A brief historical sketch of psychosomatic medicine prefaces a review of the literature pertaining to the psychosomatics of gastroduodenal ulcer.—F. C. Sumner.



1386. Kelly, Herbert T. Psychosomatic aspects of nutritional therapy. *Penn. med. J.*, 1949, 52, 1198-1203.—Psychological aspects of nutritional deficiency as well as of nutritional therapy are indicated for various age-levels. Nutritional therapy should be designed to tie in with the specific psychosocial pattern of the patient. This requires a knowledge of "food habits," and the individual's motives for selecting and consuming certain portions of the available food supply. Food habits are determined in part by external environmental factors and in part by internal environmental influences including hunger and appetite as well as developmental and habit patterns.—F. C. Sumner.

1387. Kirsch, James. The role of instinct in psychosomatic medicine. *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1949, 3, 253-260.—"The principal field of research in psychosomatic medicine should be the relationship of consciousness to the collective unconscious. It is the area of the archetypes with its radiations to consciousness as well as to the body which . . . determines the fate of the individual and the state of his health." This results from the fact that the archetypical instincts, because of their closeness to physiological processes, are charged with a particularly large amount of energy, which leads to great tensions when the conscious ego attempts to repress them. Examples are given of the appearance of archetypical symbols in the dreams of patients suffering from serious somatic disorders.—E. M. L. Burchard.

1388. Krapf, E. Eduardo. Contribución al conocimiento de la histeria de conversión con especial consideración de la amenorrhea histerica. (A contribution to the understanding of conversion hysteria with special reference to hysterical amenorrhea). In Rascovsky, A., *Patología psicosomática*, (see 24: 1401), 389-430.—Psychoanalysis of a 24 year woman, suffering from amenorrhea for past 3 years revealed in the initial stages of the disorder a correspondence between periods of cessation of the menstruation and shocking disappointments in her love-affair. The amenorrhea is interpreted by the author as a manifestation of a desire "to shut herself" genitally. The author considers this amenorrhea as a conversion phenomenon.—F. C. Sumner.

1389. Krapf, E. Eduardo. Contribución psicoanalítica al problema del tratamiento quirúrgico de la hipertensión. (Psychoanalytic contribution to the problem of the surgical treatment of hypertension.) In Rascovsky, A., *Patología psicosomática*, (see 24: 1401), 197-208.—Physiological and psychosomatic theories of hypertension are briefly reviewed. The author himself espouses a psychosomatic explanation not only of hypertension but also of the improvement noted in hypertensive patients who have undergone sympathectomy. Hypertension and its accompanying symptoms derive directly from abnormal chronic tension in the striped musculature due to non-liberated conflict between submission and aggressivity. It appears extremely probable that a good percentage of the surgical outcomes in sympathectomy are based much less on the supposed

physiopathological effects of intervention than on the ample gratification which the intervention provides for the masochism of the patients.—F. C. Sumner.

1390. Langer, Marie. Aspectos psicoanalíticos de algunos trastornos del embarazo. (Psychoanalytic aspects of some disorders of pregnancy.) In Rascovsky, A., *Patología psicosomática*, (see 24: 1401), 455-467.—From the author's psychoanalytic experience vomiting and whims of the pregnant woman are viewed as signifying an unconscious and irrational intent to abort by way of the mouth and the defense against this desire. In diarrhea and constipation of the pregnant woman the intent to abort and the defense against it unfold themselves upon the anal plane. In real abortion the unconscious tendencies hostile to the pregnancy come off victorious by reason of the fact that they activate the adequate organs.—F. C. Sumner.

1391. Langer, Marie. Observaciones psicoanalíticas sobre un caso de cardiopatía con lesión valvular descompensada. (Psychoanalytic observations on a case of cardiopathy with decompensated valvular lesion.) In Rascovsky, A., *Patología psicosomática*, (see 24: 1401), 167-171.—A 27-year old woman with compensated heart disease who suffered a heart attack was subjected to psychoanalysis for a period of 5 months during which her heart condition improved rapidly. The psychological explanation of her decompensation was self-punishment in her feeling of guilt for her daughter's illness.—F. C. Sumner.

1392. Langer, Marie. Problemas psicológicos de la lactancia. (Psychological problems of lactation.) In Rascovsky, A., *Patología psicosomática*, (see 24: 1401), 469-489.—Some neurotic mechanisms are discussed which are capable of inhibiting or of favoring lactation. Nursing can be inhibited if the woman desires to be herself an infant and to enjoy the maternal breast, or if the nursing has retained its erotic character in such form that it is perceived as a prohibited homosexual relation between mother and daughter. Moreover, a disturbance of lactation can originate from oral aggressivity, or from anal tendencies of a retentive character. A profound analysis will always reveal an oral conflict as basis of the disturbance of nursing.—F. C. Sumner.

1393. McGee, W. Ambrose. Allergic epilepsy. *Med. surg. J.*, 1949, 101, 601-603.—Six cases of children are presented in which there was a simultaneous onset of epilepsy and some form of allergy. Further evidence is cited in support of the interrelation of allergy and epilepsy: high incidence of definite hereditary factors in both; early onset in both; storage of too much reserve alkali during the course of normal metabolism in both; much greater percentage of positive resistance to allergic skin tests in both; abrupt start of attacks in both; certain correspondences between electroencephalograms of allergic and those of epileptic children.—F. C. Sumner.

1394. Menninger, William C. Emotional factors in organic disease. *Ann. intern. Med.*, 1949, 31,



207-215.—The role of emotions in organic disease are classified under 4 headings: (1) as causative factors in organic disease; (2) as a conspicuous symptom in organic disease; (3) as a complication of organic disease; and (4) in the acceptance by the patient of his handicapping disease. Investigations of the emotional factors in some organic disease have been revealing and have opened broad areas for future study. "When such studies can be undertaken, we may find . . . the most fruitful steps of progress in the field of medicine will come through the illumination of the psychological aspects of what we now term organic disease."—J. L. Yager.

1395. Obermayer, Maximilian. (U. Southern California Sch. Med., Los Angeles.) *Psychotherapy of functional dermatoses; its value and limitations as applied to neurodermatitis.* *Calif. med. J.*, 1949, 71, 28-30.—The patient with neurodermatitis frequently exhibits such behavior symptoms as a tendency toward excitability, a somewhat obsessional personality, and frequent evidence of a deep-seated emotional conflict stemming from early childhood. Psychotherapy has had beneficial effects in such patients.—F. C. Sumner.

1396. Obermayer, Maximilian E., & Greenson, Ralph R. Treatment by suggestion of verrucae planae of the face. *Psychosom. Med.*, 1949, 11, 163-164.—On the assumption that suggestion might produce a spasm of the capillaries and consequently a reduction in blood supply to the warts on the face, such treatment was attempted following failure with other types of treatment. Three hypnosis sessions were sufficient to clear up the condition which remained so six months later.—J. W. Bowles, Jr.

1397. Pichon-Rivière, Enrique. Estudio psicopatológico de la jaqueca. (A psychosomatic study of migraine.) In Rascovsky, A., *Patología psicopatológica*, (see 24: 1401), 223-231.—The basic dynamisms of epilepsy are similar to those of migraine. The conflict discovered in both types of patients is fundamentally a conflict of ambivalence, which is impossible of solution since the intense aggressivity is directed against persons who are at times over-estimated by the patients themselves. The repression of this aggression and the turning of the attack against oneself constitute the essential mechanisms. In migraine, epilepsy and melancholy the Ego castigates itself masochistically as a result of a sanction which is imposed by a very austere Super-ego.—F. C. Sumner.

1398. Pichon-Rivière, Enrique. Úlcera péptica y psicosis maniaco-depresiva. (Peptic ulcer and manic-depressive psychosis.) In Rascovsky, A., *Patología psicopatológica*, (see 24: 1401), 81-87.—Similarity in psychogenesis of manic-depressive psychosis and peptic ulcer are pointed out. Resemblances are indicated in the type of regression, in dispositional points, in basic mechanisms, and in the situation with respect to the mother. That which differentiates them is that while the melancholic elaborates the conflict in his psychic apparatus, the ulcer subject

somatizes the melancholic conflict as a defense against grave alterations of the personality. Another difference between the two ailments is that in the ulcer malady the regression of the Ego is only partial, while in the manic-depressive psychosis the regression of the Ego is more complete and profound.—F. C. Sumner.

1399. Rascovsky, Arnaldo. Estudio psicopatológico del síndrome adiposogenital. (A psychosomatic study of the adiposogenital syndrome.) In Rascovsky, A., *Patología psicopatológica*, (see 24: 1401), 573-596.—Comparative study is made of environmental, psychological and somatic components in 150 male adipose children and in 5 adult adipose patients, the latter being subjected to a profound psychoanalytic study. Exaggerated oral stimulation is a constant characteristic of the effective environment of adipose children. In 135 first observations the ordinal position of the adipose child in the family is only boy with or without sisters (86 cases); oldest child (26 cases); youngest child (19 cases); other positions (4 cases). As to extrafamilial environment there is a marked tendency to scanty contact with boys of his own age and social condition and to seeking the society of boys much younger or of girls. In a psychological regard the fundamental characteristics in the structure of the personality of the adipose are: (1) an intense oral fixation and an exaggeration of the relation of dependence with the maternal image; (2) a weakening of the subsequent libidinous stages at the expense of the reinforcement of the oral situation.—F. C. Sumner.

1400. Rascovsky, Arnaldo. Interpretación psicodinámica de la función tiroidea; observaciones sobre disfunciones tiroideas en psiconeuróticos. (Psychodynamic interpretation of the thyroid function; observations on thyroid dysfunctions in psychoneurotics.) In Rascovsky, A., *Patología psicopatológica*, (see 24: 1401), 533-571.—The psychoanalytic literature is reviewed which relates to the psychogenesis of hyperthyroidism and hypothyroidism. The author then presents 6 cases which he had analyzed. In the light of the literature, psychoanalytic and endocrinological, a psychodynamic interpretation of thyroid disturbances is attempted. The thyroid function is related with the mechanism of introjection and the formation of the Super-ego in the more primitive planes. The conflict entailing thyroid disturbance is an antagonism between the introjected action of the environment expressed through the thyroid function on one hand, and the libidinous tendencies expressing themselves through the adrenogonadal functions on the other.—F. C. Sumner.

1401. Rascovsky, Arnaldo [Ed.] *Patología psicopatológica*. (Psychosomatic pathology.) Buenos Aires: "El Ateneo," 1948. 768 p.—The editor introduces this volume of 29 contributions on various psychosomatic disorders as seen from the psychoanalytic standpoint with a brief history of psychosomatic medicine. Separate abstracts will be found in this issue. In the final section (140 pages) the

editor reviews books and articles in the field.—F. C. Sumner.

1402. Rascovsky, Arnaldo, & Rosquellas, Amalia R. *Estudio de la función psicomotriz en el síndrome adiposogenital infantil.* (A study of the psychomotor function in the infantile adiposogenital syndrome.) In Rascovsky, A., *Patología psicosomática*, (see 24: 1401), 597-604.—75% of 60 adipose children were found on the Ozeretsky Scale to vary from motor idiosyncrasy to slight motor retardation while 25% of the 60 adipose children presented a normal or advanced motor development. There exists in the adipose a true motor impotence which represents a limitation for discharges of tensions which are normally realized through the muscular system. The result is that in the adipose these discharges of tension are left the oral route.—F. C. Sumner.

1403. Rascovsky, Luis. *Psicogénesis de un caso de enfermedad de Leo Buerger.* (Psychogenesis of a case of Leo Buerger's disease.) In Rascovsky, A., *Patología psicosomática*, (see 24: 1401), 173-195.—The author sees the possibility of a psychosomatic explanation of Buerger's disease furnished in his psychoanalysis of a 54-year old male patient suffering from this disease and also from sexual impotence.—F. C. Sumner.

1404. Rome, Howard P. *Neuromuscular and joint diseases and the psychosomatic approach.* *Med. Clin. N. Amer.*, 1949, 33, 1061-1069.—The psychosomatic process is examined as it functions in what may collectively be called the "rheumatic diathesis." The relation of emotion to muscles and joints is shown in (1) muscular preparedness for action; (2) posture; (3) abruptly suspended action; (4) sudden suspension of forbidden activity; (5) "organ language" connections. Recent investigations are cited which point to a basic personality structure common to patients with rheumatoid arthritis and other rheumatic disorders.—F. C. Sumner.

1405. Salerno, Enrique V. *El aborto espontáneo emocional.* (Spontaneous emotional abortion.) In Rascovsky, A., *Patología psicosomática*, (see 24: 1401), 491-508.—The case of a woman, 37 years of age, married 10 years and having had 12 pregnancies which terminated repeatedly in abortions or premature deliveries in the absence of appreciable organic cause, is presented here from the private psychoanalytic practice of the author as exemplifying the role of emotion in the production of spontaneous miscarriages. Of neurotic antecedents and of a temperament highly emotional the patient was recurrently aggravated by emotional conflicts with her in-laws, which systematically concurred with the accidental abortions.—F. C. Sumner.

1406. Salerno, Enrique V. *Patogénesis psicosomática de la congestión pelviana.* (Psychosomatic pathogenesis of pelvic congestion.) In Rascovsky, A., *Patología psicosomática*, (see 24: 1401), 509-523.—The author believes that the painful congestion of the female genital organs is a neurotic symptom and as such is the expression of the intrapsychic conflict

between the instinctive tendencies seeking expression and the moral Ego which exercises its censorship. A similar phenomenon occurs in the male.—F. C. Sumner.

1407. Schlossberg, Teodoro. *Factores psicodinámicos en una menorragia.* (Psychodynamic factors in a menorragia.) In Rascovsky, A., *Patología psicosomática*, (see 24: 1401), 525-531.—From the psychoanalysis of a woman, 40 years of age, suffering from menorragia it is concluded that the patient has a marked sado-anal structure and that her genitality is profoundly conditioned by these elements.—F. C. Sumner.

1408. Tallaferro, Alberto. *Psicogénesis de una luxación recidivante.* (Psychogenesis of a recurrent dislocation.) In Rascovsky, A., *Patología psicosomática*, (see 24: 1401), 605-613.—The case of a male patient of 40 years of age, having suffered since 5 years of age from essential epilepsy and likewise from a recurrent dislocation of his right shoulder, was psychoanalyzed for the latter symptom. It was found that by reason of the identification of penis-arm, the dislocation, that is to say, the fall of the arm represents the fall of the penis, i.e., castration.—F. C. Sumner.

1409. Tauber, Edward S., & Daniels, George E. *Further observations on androgenic hormones and psychic conflict.* *Psychosom. Med.*, 1949, 11, 140-145.—"Three cases of androgen insufficiency have been discussed in order to illustrate and emphasize the existence of psychological factors in the handling of such cases. The patient enters the treatment situation presumably with the intention of gaining some help with his sexual problems which are regarded by him primarily as a deficiency condition. In these cases one can see that the urge to treatment is partly an effort to resolve nonsexual insecurities which appear to the patient to be exclusively sexual in nature. Androgen therapy actually hastens a clarification of the patient's problems if not for both the patient and the doctor, at least for the doctor."—J. W. Bowles, Jr.

1410. Weiss, Edward. (Temple U. Med. Sch., Philadelphia, Pa.) *The psychosomatic concept in general medical practice.* *Penn. med. J.*, 1949, 52, 692-697.—A psychosomatic orientation including (1) psychosomatic diagnosis, and (2) minor psychotherapy for the general practitioner.—F. C. Sumner.

1411. Weiss, Edward, & Saul, Leon J. *Psychosomatic medicine.* In Spiegel, E. A., *Progress in neurology and psychiatry*, (see 24: 1286), 467-472.—A number of theoretical, experimental and clinical studies in psychosomatics is reviewed. 16 references.—N. H. Pronko.

1412. Wittkower, E. D. *Psychosomatic medicine.* In Rees, J. R., *Modern practice in psychological medicine*, (see 24: 1284), 103-134.—This exposition of psychosomatic medicine deals both with the psychosomatic and with the somatopsychic aspects of disease. The former covers such topics as experimental research, psychosomatic disease proper and

venereal disease while the psychology of illness and of disablement are treated as somatopsychic aspects.—N. H. Pronko.

1413. Wolf, Stewart; Holmes, Thomas H., Goodell, Helen, & Wolff, Harold G. (Cornell U. Med. Coll., New York.) Physiologic mechanisms of psychosomatic phenomena. *Penn. med. J.*, 1949, 52, 681-688.—Psychosomatic phenomena in the nasal area are viewed as integrated patterns of defense in the authors' observations on (1) correlation of illness with events, attitudes, and emotions; (2) variations in appearance of the nasal structures; (3) attitudes and behavior of rhinitis sufferers; (4) reactions of the nasal membranes to noxious stimuli; (5) structural tissue changes and cellular reactions occurring as part of psychosomatic phenomena; (6) neural mechanisms of the nasal reactions; (7) protective patterns involving other organs and organ systems.—F. C. Sumner.

1414. Zucker, Luise. (La Fargue Clin., New York.) A case of obesity: projective techniques before and during treatment. *Rorschach Res. Exch.*, 1948, 12, 202-215.—Rorschach and figure drawings were obtained before treatment and after 13 months of directive therapy from a 32-year-old woman suffering from extreme obesity due to habitual overeating. During this period both symptomatic and social improvement occurred. Analysis of the before-and-after tests revealed both the amount of improvement and the areas in which it had taken place. Particularly important for prognosis was the demonstration that the changes which had taken place were superficial adaptive ones, which did not touch the basic personality structure. The Rorschach protocols and 4 figure drawings are reproduced.—E. M. L. Burchard.

(See also abstract 1106)

#### CLINICAL NEUROLOGY

1415. Brandt, Sven. Amyotonia congenita—a symptom and not a separate disorder. *J. Child Psychiat.*, 1948, 1, 266-272.—“A follow-up study is made of 131 children with muscular hypotonia and weakness beginning at birth or in the first year of life and classified in one of the following diagnoses: (I) Amyotonia congenita (Oppenheim) (73 cases), (II) Progressive infantile muscular atrophy (49 cases), and (III) Progressive muscular dystrophy (9 cases).” These cases had been admitted to Danish clinics during a 40 year period. A diagnosis of amyotonia congenita was found justified in only 13 cases and these on an elimination basis. The conclusion is that amyotonia congenita “cannot be upheld as a special disease entity.” 31-item bibliography.—C. M. Louttit.

1416. Campbell, Kate. Intracranial disorders of the new-born associated with birth. *Med. J. Aust.*, 1948, 2, 57-63.—The symptomatology, etiology and therapy of intracranial hemorrhage and cerebral anoxaemia in the new-born associated with birth are set forth and the plea is made that efforts be directed

to the reduction of infant-mortality and of the number of cases of neurological damage stemming from these two sources.—F. C. Sumner.

1417. Elmadjian, Fred & Hoagland, Hudson. Endocrinology. In Spiegel, E. A., *Progress in neurology and psychiatry*, (see 24: 1286), 241-254.—Only those papers are reviewed that pertain to the fields of psychiatry and neurology particularly with respect to some neuro-endocrine relations, adrenocorticotrophic and adrenal cortical hormones, parathyroid and thyroid, gonads and gonadal hormones, growth hormone and insulin. 108-item bibliography.—N. H. Pronko.

1418. Freeman, Walter. Psychosurgery. A Neuropsychiatric aspects. In Spiegel, E. A., *Progress in neurology and psychiatry*, (see 24: 1286), 389-395.—Recent psychologic, personality and clinical studies of lobotomized patients, as well as the pathology of lobotomy are summarized.—N. H. Pronko.

1419. Goldstein, Kurt. (138 E. 94th St., New York, 28.) Frontal lobotomy and impairment of abstract attitude. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1949, 110, 93-111.—Howevermuch patients with impairment of the abstract attitude may show superficial adjustment to life, their voluntary shift from normal to abstract situations is lacking. Severe defects of the frontal lobes interfere with this shift. Therefore, whether frontal lobotomy will result in more improvement than damage depends on whether or not we can avoid appearance of impairment of abstraction and on how highly we evaluate the effect of this impairment. Before recommending lobotomy one should study carefully the personality of the patient, the condition of his future life, etc.—N. H. Pronko.

1420. Kolb, Lawrence C. An evaluation of lobotomy and its potentialities for future research in psychiatry and the basic sciences. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1949, 110, 112-148.—After a historical perspective, the author summarizes surgical techniques, investigations of neurophysiological, morphological and psychological nature and offers a therapeutic evaluation thereof. 158-item bibliography.—N. H. Pronko.

1421. LeFever, Harry E. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) Bifrontal lobotomy for relief of organic pain. *Ohio St. med. J.*, 1949, 45, 128-130.—Bifrontal lobotomy has been found successful as a surgical procedure for the relief of certain mental disorders. A major psychological result of the operation is an indifference to situations for which the patient was previously highly concerned. Hallucinations may continue but the patient is no longer bothered by them. It became evident that the extreme pain associated with certain non-curable diseases might be diminished by bifrontal lobotomy. The first operation (for pain relief) was done in 1945 by Von Wagenen. The operation (unpublished) completely relieved a painful phantom arm that had resisted other treatments. 5 further cases of operation for



relief of organic and psychic pain are described.—*G. W. Knox.*

1422. Levin, Sidney. Brain tumors in mental hospital patients. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1949, 105, 897-900.—22 cases of brain tumors which were verified at operation or post-mortem examination at the Boston Psychopathic Hospital are discussed. The age of these patients ranged from 22-65. The majority of cases reached the hospital at a stage late in their illness. Upon admission many manifested prominent symptoms characteristic of organic brain disease, in addition to the presence of positive neurological findings. Initial evidences of brain tumor in this group consisted of seizures, depression, and visual impairment. At the actual time of admission, the primary symptomatology included confusion, memory impairment, and depression. In some cases the clinical picture was similar to that often seen in involuntional melancholia. Electroencephalography was utilized and proved to be a valuable tool in the pre-operative diagnosis as well as in the specific localization of the tumors. 16 references.—*R. D. Weitz.*

1423. Petersen, Magnus C. (Rochester State Hosp., Minn.), & Love, J. Grafton. Graded lobotomy. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1949, 106, 65-68.—The prefrontal lobotomy operation performed on 250 patients at the Mayo Clinic and the Rochester State Hospital is described. In 239 cases the operation was performed to relieve abnormal mental symptoms, in 10 to relieve intractable pain, and in 1 to relieve both. The grade 3 (less extensive cutting) operation was performed on all but the first 40 cases which were given the grade 4 operation. The grade 3 operation involves fewer and less pronounced undesirable after-effects. The authors found the age of the patient to be no contraindication to prefrontal lobotomy and postoperative confusion to have no prognostic significance. Clinical results are presented.—*R. D. Weitz.*

1424. Pichon-Rivière, Enrique. Los dinamisismos de la epilepsia. (The dynamics of epilepsy.) In *Rascovsky, A., Patología psicosomática*, (see 24: 1401), 233-279.—The literature on the psychodynamics of epilepsy is reviewed under the following captions: (1) analysis of the symptomatology; (2) the meaning of the attack; (3) the epileptic character; (4) the dreams of epileptics; (5) epileptic psychoses; (6) infantile epilepsy; (7) analysis of various disturbances related with epilepsy (hyperventilation, hyperinsulinism, reflex epilepsy, gastrointestinal disturbance, migraine, etc.); (8) epilepsy and psychosis.—*F. C. Sumner.*

1425. Rascovsky, Arnaldo, & Rascovsky, Luis. La situación actual estimulante en 116 casos de epilepsia infantil. (The actual stimulating situation in 116 cases of infantile epilepsy.) In *Rascovsky, A., Patología psicosomática*, (see 24: 1401), 281-295.—116 cases of infantile epilepsy were studied over a period of 5 years. There were 40 females and 76 males. 80 cases had first attack before the fifth year of their life. 93.7% of the cases presented a

position in the family which conditioned an exaggerated affective bond with the parents (only child, only boy, only girl, youngest or oldest child). The specific stimulating situation in 100 of the cases was permanent sleeping in bed with parents; in the remaining 16 cases there was sharing of the bedroom of parents either without sleeping in the bed with them or with occasional sharing of the bed with them. Constitutional factors played little or no role. It is concluded that overstimulation coupled with weakness of the Ego constitute complementary factors in arriving at the threshold of epileptic discharge. The conditions of stimulation most frequently encountered in the 116 cases are of a frankly sexual kind. When the quantity of stimulation is diminished, there is produced a diminution or disappearance in the number of seizures and concomitantly a reinforcement of the Ego.—*F. C. Sumner.*

1426. Rascovsky, Arnaldo; Rascovsky, Luis, & Wencelblat de Rascovsky, Matilde. Enfoque psicosomático de la epilepsia infantil. (Psychosomatic approach to infantile epilepsy.) In *Rascovsky, A., Patología psicosomática*, (see 24: 1401), 297-306.—From the psychosomatic standpoint investigation of the personality disequilibrium which leads to the production of epilepsy in the child should be carried out on 3 planes: (1) the external environment of the child; (2) the psychism of the child; (3) alterations in the primary or secondary somatic conditions which either permit the ingress of an exaggerated amount of stimuli or render difficult the normal elaboration which the Ego should carry out with the instinctive tendencies. It is thought that the study of the environmental factors constitutes the most fruitful attack and actual study has revealed that sleeping with parents provides an overstimulation which most readily results in epileptic discharge in the child.—*F. C. Sumner.*

1427. Rascovsky, Luis. Psicogénesis de un caso de epilepsia con lesión orgánica, secuela de meningoencefalitis. (Psychogenesis of a case of epilepsy with organic lesion, sequel of meningoencephalitis.) In *Rascovsky, A., Patología psicosomática*, (see 24: 1401), 307-329.—The case of a 28-year old male, suffering from epilepsy with organic lesion, is reported. The psychological history of his infancy was obtained through 360 hours of analysis and revealed an early childhood of overprotection and overstimulation. It is concluded that the epileptic convulsion was his salvation from psychosis.—*F. C. Sumner.*

1428. Robinson, Mary Frances; Freeman, Walter, & Watts, James W. Personality changes after psychosurgery. *Dig. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1949, 17, 558.—Abstract.

1429. Roseman, Ephraim, & Aring, Charles D. Epilepsy. In *Spiegel, E. A., Progress in neurology and psychiatry*, (see 24: 1286), 193-208.—Discussion is treated under the following headings: socio-economic factors in epilepsy; psychomotor epilepsy; the psychologic factor in epilepsy; the electroencephalo-

gram in epilepsy; therapy in epilepsy; epilepsy in childhood; and experimental studies. 76-item bibliography.—N. H. Pronko.

1430. Sbarbi, Mario A. *Consideraciones sobre electroshockterapia; sobre tecnica del tratamiento, accidentes y contraindicaciones.* (Considerations on electro-shock therapy; on the technique of treatment, accidents and contraindications.) *Prensa méd. argent.*, 1948, 35, 293-296.—From a review of the literature and from the author's own experience it is concluded that in the application of electro-shock it is advisable to use low voltages, from 90 to 100, at 0.6 sec.; that sodium pentothal may be used without disadvantage in cases in which there is a rejection of the treatment on the part of the patient; that important contraindications are serious cardiovascular or osseous deficiencies; that treatment should be applied according to norms which vary with the case and which in the present state of our experience cannot be fixed with precision.—F. C. Sumner.

1431. U. S., Veterans Administration. *The treatment of the epileptic veteran.* *Vet. Adm. tech. Bull.*, 1947, TB-10-28, 18 p.—Important advances in the diagnosis and treatment of epilepsy have been made recently. It is believed by authorities that if this knowledge is fully utilized, epileptics can be rid of at least three-fourths of their seizures. The Veterans Administration is setting up a program to give the best available care to veterans and it is planned to establish a special diagnostic, research and training center at the VA Hospital at Framingham, Massachusetts. The types of epilepsy and the types of seizures are described, together with the methods of diagnosis. A section is devoted to medical therapy, to surgical therapy, and to psychological and social therapy. Bibliography included.—C. P. Froehlich.

1432. Woodhall, Barnes. *Peripheral nerve injuries.* In Spiegel, E. A., *Progress in neurology and psychiatry*, (see 24: 1286), 305-324.—From a total of 102 references in the available world literature for 1948, this reviewer summarizes 47 contributions to techniques for suturing nerve segments. Other emphases have been in the direction of electrical methods of diagnosis and therapy, the control of pain and the effect of pressure upon peripheral nerve structure and function.—N. H. Pronko.

1433. Wycis, Henry T. *Cerebral trauma.* In Spiegel, E. A., *Progress in neurology and psychiatry*, (see 24: 1286), 339-348.—This is a treatment of techniques for handling accidental and experimentally produced traumata, their sequelae and clinical relationships. 48 references.—N. H. Pronko.

1434. Yaskin, Joseph C., & Rupp, Charles. *Clinical neurology.* In Spiegel, E. A., *Progress in neurology and psychiatry*, (see 24: 1286), 115-154.—Recent advances in the utilization of chemotherapy in the treatment of infections of the nervous system are considered, particularly in the field of antibiotics to which new modifications have been made and are now being tried. Problems of amount and mode of administration of antibiotics receive special attention. Among the diseases considered are meningitis,

encephalitis, poliomyelitis, vascular cerebral diseases, spinal cord and peripheral nerves, headache and vertigo and multiple sclerosis. 96-item bibliography.—N. H. Pronko.

(See also abstracts 952, 987)

#### PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

1435. Corliss, E. L. R., & Cook, G. S. *Cavity pressure method for measuring the gain of hearing aids.* *J. Res. Bur. Stand., Wash.*, 1948, 40, 85-91.—The gain of a hearing aid can be measured by a cavity-pressure technique. Results in measurements are equal in validity to those obtained by the familiar free-field technique. The separation of the problem of determining the actual gain of a hearing aid, as worn, into a pressure-gain measurement, objectively reproducible, and a study of body diffraction and ear impedance, which are independent of the intrinsic properties of the aid appears to be desirable and useful. The technique is described.—J. Gottschalk.

1436. Johnson, W. E. (*New South Wales Institution for Deaf and Blind, Darlington, New South Wales.*) *The education of deaf children.* *Med. J. Aust.*, 1948, 2, 13-15.—Prerequisite to success in educating deaf children are: an early diagnosis of deafness; training of the parents in the correct approach to the child, in how to encourage the deaf child from 18 months onwards to use his voice and to watch the faces of others; classification of deaf children into their appropriate groups; the establishment of nursery centers to retain the normality of the child. The use of hearing aids by deaf children is evaluated.—F. C. Sumner.

1437. Koenig, Frances G. *Social consciousness in relation to the physically handicapped.* *J. except. Child.*, 1949, 15, 144-147; 160.—The failure of an objective attitude toward the physically handicapped is due to common misconceptions and false emotionalism. We should recognize each as an individual, accept the deviation and give these individuals a chance for a place in our society. The author includes a brief account of historic attitudes, present practices and trends toward persons so handicapped.—G. I. Corona.

1438. Lerner, Ruth S. (*Hunter Coll., New York.*) *Rehabilitation at Hunter College.* *J. except. Child.*, 1949, 15, 199-202; 217.—The handicapped greatly fear that their disability will bar them from the world of work. "This uncertainty regarding their future economic security generates an anxiety which in turn creates a whole matrix of adjustment problems." Dr. Lerner describes the formulation of and present program at Hunter College and the needs that are still to be met.—G. I. Corona.

1439. Rusk, Howard A., & Taylor, Eugene J. (*New York U.*) *New hope for the handicapped.* New York: Harper, 1949. xii, 231 p. \$3.00.—Recognizing as they do the ever-growing demand for orientation material on the subject of medical and psychological rehabilitation of the disabled and

chronically ill, Rusk and Taylor have endeavored to survey this entire field. Rusk, who has promulgated the concept of rehabilitation as the "third phase of medical care," has brought this concept into every chapter. Within its 13 chapters are found discussions of the rehabilitation program as applied to the medical, surgical, neurological patient as well as the disabled and aged. Discussion is included on the methods of using the rehabilitation program evolved by the authors in various institutional situations including the military services, Veterans Administration, the private hospital, industry and in civilian rehabilitation centers.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

(See also abstracts 1294, 1473)

#### EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

1440. Albert-Charles, F. *Caractérolgie et éducation.* (Characterology and education.) *Nouv. Rev. Pédag.*, 1947, 3, 19-25.—This is an exposition of the typology of Heymans according to La Senne. Aptitudes that education should know how to develop correspond to each type.—*R. Piret.*

1441. Beckley, Donald K. (*Simmons Coll., Boston, Mass.*) A scientific appraisal of professional education for business. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1949, 40, 174-187.—In order to test the relative effectiveness of practical work experience and formal school training in retailing, a comprehensive examination in retailing was constructed and administered to 4 groups of persons having different combinations of training and work experience. Training was found to further effective thinking and also gave an advantage in knowledge of the facts relating to the retailer and consumer. Skill in the mathematics needed in retail practice was aided about equally by training and experience. Those with four years of college education attained better scores than did those with only two years in most of the aspects of the field tested.—*E. B. Mallory.*

1442. Fauville, A. *Psychologie et éducation.* (Psychology and education.) *Nouv. Rev. Pédag.*, 1947, 2, —.—This is an enumeration of the services that psychology can render to educators.—*R. Piret.*

1443. Jersild, Arthur T. (*Teachers Coll., Columbia U., New York.*) The administrator and child development. *J. nat. Educ. Ass.*, 1948, 37, 285-286.—The thesis that the school program should be designed in connection with known facts of child development (see 24: 1444) is discussed in this article from the point of view of things that the administrator can do. It is not necessary that a school program be changed overnight; rather it is better that a change be gradual and the plan be participated in by all of the school staff.—*C. M. Louttit.*

1444. Jersild, Arthur T. (*Teachers Coll., Columbia U., New York.*) Child development and the curriculum. *J. nat. Educ. Ass.*, 1948, 37, 92-93.—The school curriculum at all levels should be formulated with specific attention to knowledge concerning child development. This requires greater teacher

knowledge of children both in their training and in continuing study of the children in their classrooms.—*C. M. Louttit.*

1445. Morris, P. R. (*U. Bristol, Eng.*) County college problems for psychologists. *Occup. Psychol., Lond.*, 1949, 23, 180-183.—The primary problem for psychologists is to discover what the county colleges should teach and how it should be done. Specific problems raised are those of curriculum, utilization of time, effect of employment, attitude toward employment, fulfilment of personal needs, and the like.—*G. S. Speer.*

1446. Planchard, E. *Le rôle de la psychologie en pédagogie.* (The role of psychology in pedagogy.) *Nouv. Rev. Pédag.*, 1947, 2, 195-204.—General considerations of the relations between psychology and pedagogy are stated.—*R. Piret.*

1447. Putnam, R. C., & Waite, R. W. Practical schoolroom brightness ratios. *Illum. Engng, N. Y.*, 1949, 44, 173-174.—By use of the Luckiesh-Taylor Brightness Meter surface brightnesses were taken in various regions of the field of view within a Mansfield, Ohio, school room. These brightness ratios were related to visual comfort and the performance of various visual tasks.—*G. W. Knox.*

1448. Rasey, Marie. Psychoanalysis and education. *Amer. J. Psychoanal.*, 1946, 6, 28-34.—The close relationship of the province of psychoanalysis and the problems confronted by teachers in schools and colleges is pointed out. The impact of a rapidly changing world upon educational policies and the importance of resulting human relations is stressed. It is suggested that greater cooperation of psychiatrists and teachers is necessary with a view toward re-forming basic educational concepts, more constructive criticism of teaching methods, and the organization of seminars or courses for teachers.—*K. S. Wagoner.*

1449. Sargent, John. The practical aspect of educational reconstruction. *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1944, 19, 1-20.—This article is a plea that India be provided with a national system of education and other social services comparable to those in other countries. The author discusses fully what education means to a democratic nation. He points out that in India 85% of the population is illiterate and liable to be stampeded by political or religious excitement. He says 42% of existing teachers are untrained. He suggests several steps for improving education in India.—*W. E. Walton.*

1450. Shapiro, Lawrence. An experiment in sex education in a boy's summer camp. *J. Pediat.*, 1949, 35, 227-231.—The film, "Human Growth" produced by the University of Oregon was shown to twenty 11 to 12 year old boys and twenty 13 to 15 year old boys in a summer camp. The questions asked by each group were recorded and are presented. Suggestions are made for sex education in the summer camp and in school.—*M. C. Templin.*

1451. Strang, Ruth. Group work in schools and institutions of higher learning. In *Hendry, C. E., A*



decade of group work, (see 24: 1224), 95-104.—The decade following 1936 marked the increase in the application of group activities to the needs of educational institutions. Group-work methods were used in classrooms, home rooms, extracurricular clubs, and school assemblies. Techniques were developed to measure social interaction among group members. The intimate relationship between counseling and group work, particularly in the colleges, received increasing recognition during 1936-46. Notwithstanding the fact that many of the new developments in group work have not yet been widely adopted in the American schools, the future shows definite signs that teachers and school administrators will doubtless make greater application of group techniques in instruction and guidance.—W. W. Brickman.

1452. Van Waeyenberghe, A. *L'influence de la guerre sur le savoir des écoliers.* (The influence of the war on pupils' knowledge.) *Rev. Sci. Pédag.*, 1947, 9, 33-37.—From administering a battery of educational tests, the author concludes that the knowledge of pupils of the primary schools of Brussels diminished from 15 to 20% between 1942 and 1945, owing to living conditions caused by the war. This diminution varies with the social level and with the branches of instruction. It is arithmetic and history that have especially suffered.—R. Piret.

1453. Washington Public Opinion Laboratory. *Polling religious instruction on Washington State campuses.* Seattle: University of Washington & Pullman: State College of Washington, 1948. (Bull. No. 5A.) 14 p. Free.—To determine attitude toward religious instruction in state institutions of higher learning, sampling interview surveys were conducted among citizens and university students in the state of Washington. A secondary purpose was to test the hypothesis that "the intensity of attitude is a logarithmic function of the amount or the content of the attitude." First the responses of the 2 samples are reported in percentage terms to 8 questions concerning religious instruction in state institutions. Interpretative comments follow each set of percentages. Second, it is reported that the hypothesis of the logarithmic relation was consistent with the data and acceptable "as one description (though not necessarily the only one) of the relationship between attitude content, and attitude intensity." The closeness of fit as indicated by the correlation of observed and theoretical scores was in all cases above .7. A section on procedures describes the selection of questions and respondents.—N. L. Gage.

1454. Washington Public Opinion Laboratory. *Public school education.* Seattle: U. Washington & Pullman: State Coll. Washington, 1948. 13 p. (Bull. No. 4—Sect. A.)—This report summarizes major findings of a sampling interview survey of adults in the state of Washington on public school education. The topics dealt with are general satisfaction with present school education, problems facing local schools, philosophies of education, teachers, finances and salary, preparation received by high

school graduates, citizenship training, emphasis on sports, and sex education.—N. L. Gage.

1455. Webber, Mary E. *Studies of lighting and seeing for the student at home.* *Illum. Engng.*, N. Y. 1949, 44, 255-266.—An analysis is made of 20 representative luminaries in relation to the seeing requirements while studying in the home. Major factors of consideration consist of desk placement, desk finish and size, eye position, and placement of light sources relative to the ease and efficiency of the visual aspects of studying.—G. W. Knox.

1456. Withall, John. (U. Chicago, Ill.) *The development of a technique for the measurement of social-emotional climate in classrooms.* *J. exp. Educ.*, 1949, 17, 347-361.—A method of analyzing teachers' statements to pupils was devised to assess the social-emotional climate in a classroom. 7 categories were included in the final scale. The grand mean percentage of agreement for 4 judges with the investigator in analyzing 3 typescripts was 65%. With the aid of a mechanical device by which pupils could indicate when they felt "good" or "badly" data were obtained which indicate that more positive pupil reactions are obtained in learner-centered sessions than in teacher-centered instruction.—G. G. Thompson.

(See also abstract 1136)

#### SCHOOL LEARNING

1457. Bentley, Ralph R. (Purdue U., Lafayette, Ind.) *An experimental evaluation of the relative effectiveness of certain audio-visual aids in vocational agriculture.* *J. exp. Educ.*, 1949, 17, 373-381.—12 independent experiments were conducted with high school students to determine the influences of certain audio-visual aids, on the learning and retention of information in the areas of home gardening, swine production, and pasture production. Statistical analysis of the obtained data (post-test compared with pre-test results with mental ability controlled) showed that the audio-visual aids used in this study were relatively ineffective in improving either learning or retention over normal classroom instruction.—G. G. Thompson.

1458. Dyer, Henry S. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) *Some observations on the College Board Language Tests.* *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1948, 8, 593-602.—Since years of training do not provide an adequate measure of a student's proficiency in a foreign language, C. E. E. B. foreign language tests have been used at Harvard and Radcliffe Colleges to aid in the placement of new students in elementary language courses appropriate to their level of competence. Evidence as to the validity of these tests is presented in the form of correlation coefficients between language test scores and final grades in various elementary courses. These correlations, which are above .60 for all courses, show a tendency to increase (.82 and .94) as the courses become more advanced. For all tests, the sections dealing with the recognition of correct foreign language usage in context had, in

general, the highest correlation with course grades.—*E. Raskin.*

1459. Jersild, Arthur T. (*Teachers Coll., Columbia U., New York.*) **Effects of delay on growth.** *J. nat. Educ. Ass.*, 1948, 37, 150-151.—There is abundant evidence that efforts to teach before a child is ready for the particular thing being taught is inefficient. The question is raised as to the effect of delaying beyond the point where the child is ready. The answer to this question is that such delay, too, is inefficient. The timing of school programs in respect to the process of child development is highly important.—*C. M. Louttit.*

1460. Johnson, Donovan A. (*U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.*) **An experimental study of the effectiveness of films and filmstrips in teaching geometry.** *J. exp. Educ.*, 1949, 17, 363-372.—The purpose of this study was to investigate the effectiveness of certain films and filmstrips as supplementary aids in the teaching of two units (circles and loci) in plane geometry. 15 independent experiments were conducted with high school pupils. The statistical analyses revealed few significant differences between the experimental and control groups. One consistent result was in favor of the experimental group in those classes using three films and three filmstrips in the circle unit. The investigator concludes that audiovisual aids should be employed which do not duplicate the content presented in conventional mathematics textbooks.—*G. G. Thompson.*

1461. Karpov, I. V. **Voprosi pedagogicheskoi psikhologii.** (*Questions of pedagogical psychology.*) *Sovetskaya Pedagogika*, 1949, No. 3, 123-125.—A review of the 18th issue of *Izvestia Akademii Pedagogicheskikh Nauk* (*Journal of the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences*) which is composed of articles written by members of the Institute of Psychology at the Academy. The articles deal mainly with problems of teaching children how to read and spell.—*R. A. Bauer.*

1462. Mahachek, Joy E. (*State Teachers Coll., Indiana, Pa.*) **Growth in the uses of arithmetic concepts and processes.** In *University of Pittsburgh, Abstracts of doctoral dissertations . . . 1948.* Pittsburgh, 1949, 430-439. (*Univ. Pittsburgh Bull.*, 1949, 45, No. 8.)—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis.

1463. Potter, William Matthew. **Critical analysis of the educational literature on word recognition.** In *University of Pittsburgh, Abstracts of doctoral dissertations . . . 1948.* Pittsburgh, 1949, 412-419. (*Univ. Pittsburgh Bull.*, 1949, 45, No. 8.)—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis.

1464. Sen, Indra. **Psychology of handicraft.** *Indian J. Psychol.* 1944, 19, 32-38.—The need of developing the attitudes of the student in teaching handicrafts and of providing the proper motivation is shown by the author of this article. He feels that handicrafts should be intellectually beneficial to the student. In this way the students in the Wardha Scheme Schools will not tend to become factory boys and the cultural atmosphere of the schools will

not deteriorate. Each student will be possessed with a joy-giving creative activity which will enable him to fully express his emotional life. This will tend to release him from inhibitions and to facilitate his mental growth and health.—*W. E. Walton.*

1465. Swineford, Frances. (*U. Chicago, Illinois.*) **A number factor.** *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1949, 40, 157-167.—The material of an earlier study made with 7th and 8th grade pupils is re-examined, and a new study, in which a battery of 19 tests was administered to 9th grade pupils, is presented. By factor analysis, a number factor is revealed. It appears that this factor may be related to the pupil's mental set in approaching a task, and that such a set is determined by his general liking for numbers. The operation of the factor is more marked in the test results made by girls than in those made by boys, suggesting a greater affective sensitivity to numbers on the part of girls.—*E. B. Mallory.*

1466. U. S., Veterans Administration. **Predicting success in the study of music.** *Vel. Adm. tech. Bull.*, 1947, TB-7-77, 14 p.—The purpose of this bulletin is to aid vocational advisers in counseling with veterans in regard to their chances for successfully completing a program of music training. Its contents include: (1) descriptive information regarding musical training programs; (2) a statement of basic qualifications believed to affect success in the study of music; (3) a list of recommended tests to be used in studying the qualifications of individuals; (4) the analysis of research studies concerned with prediction of success in musical training. A summary of research findings is included. 45-item bibliography.—*C. P. Froehlich.*

1467. Vandeveld, R. **Etude expérimentale des problèmes d'arithmétique.** (*Experimental study of the problems of arithmetic.*) *Rev. Sci. Pédag.*, 1948, 10, 450-454.—Research based on 598 primary school children was carried on to determine the age of acquisition of arithmetical expressions in little problems. From detailed exposition of the technique and results, the author concludes that it may be dangerous to force the mind of the child by a systematic effort intended to hasten the comprehension of arithmetic problems.—*R. Piret.*

(See also abstract 1092)

#### INTERESTS, ATTITUDES & HABITS

1468. Williamson, E. G. (*U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.*) **The group origins of student leaders.** *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1948, 8, 603-612.—A survey of the "most important" campus functions on the University of Minnesota campus indicates that in 1947 a total of over 25% of these positions are held by students who are fraternity members, although such students make up less than 10% of the entire student body. This disproportionate representation of fraternity members in positions of campus leadership is even greater than it was before the war. Possible interpretations for this concentration of fraternal students in positions of leadership are offered. "If fraternities and sororities have perfected socially

desirable and effective methods of identifying, training and electing effective leaders, then group workers by all means should learn from such accumulated experiences."—*E. Raskin.*

1469. Windey, R. *De godsdienstige belangstelling bij onze studerende jeugd.* (The religious interests of our students.) *Vlaam. Opvoedk. Tijdschr.*, 1948, 28, 212-213.—Results are given of an inquiry into religious psychology in 1944-1945 concerning 455 Flemish students from 13 to 18 years of age. Conclusions show the importance of religion in the life of these young people who are all associated with Catholic education.—*R. Piret.*

1470. Woodruff, Asahel D. & DiVesta, Francis J. (Cornell U., Ithaca, N. Y.) *The relationship between values, concepts, and attitudes.* *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1948, 8, 645-659.—The relationship between values and attitudes was explored by administering to a group of 72 students "A Study of Choices" (which provides a measure of value patterns) and 3 of the Thurstone Attitude Scales. Inter-correlations tended to be high positive "when the subject of the attitude score would seem . . . to contribute to the value in question." A second group of 84 students was given "A Study of Choices" and Remmers' "Generalized Scale for Measuring Attitude Toward Any Proposed Social Action" to determine their attitudes toward the abolition of fraternities and sororities. In addition, a measure of their functional concepts of the fraternity system was obtained. An analysis of these results showed a close correspondence between attitudes and value concepts. The findings suggest that changes in attitudes can be brought about by changing the concept of the object toward which the attitude is expressed. This in turn calls for the development of tests and techniques for the measurement of functional concepts.—*E. Raskin.*

(See also abstract 1494)

#### SPECIAL EDUCATION

1471. Association for New York City Teachers of Special Education. *Philosophy of occupational education.* New York: Assoc. for New York City Teachers of Special Education, 1948, 46 p.—This publication contains ten reprints of articles concerned with the guidance of non-academic pupils, which originally appeared in "Occupational Education." Topics covered are social programs, educational programs, handicrafts, occupational education, and curriculum problems for the mentally retarded.—*G. S. Speer.*

1472. Association for New York City Teachers of Special Education. *Realistic guidance in occupational education.* New York: Assoc. New York City Teachers of Special Education, 1949, 46 p.—The philosophy of education of the mentally deficient child is based on the philosophy of difference. This philosophy must extend beyond academic, vocational and social training to provide (1) a school program planned to prepare the individual for his contribu-

tion to society, and (2) the special services which will provide him with freedom to develop his capacities for self support. The Class Personnel Sheet presented here is a guidance technique intended to give an overview of the individual in terms of (1) pupil analysis, (2) special education, (3) educational guidance, (4) vocational guidance, and (5) social guidance. Each of these areas is discussed in detail.—*G. S. Speer.*

1473. Bhattacharjee, Kalidas. (Lady Noyce Sch. Deaf & Dumb, New Delhi, India.) *A short sketch of psychological effect of deafness and its possible means of alleviation.* *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1944, 19, 66-70.—This is an essay in which the author is concerned with the fact that out of the 61,757 deaf children of school age between 5 and 15 years, only 882 children are receiving any kind of education in the 26 schools scattered throughout India. He is even more concerned with the fact that only a few of these children are receiving adequate and profitable education. He feels that India should follow the example of the countries of the West where scientists and educationalists have explored the various ways and means of ameliorating the miseries of the deaf and appeals to the Science Congress of India to make a scientific study of this serious problem.—*W. E. Walton.*

1474. Campbell, Doris. (Indiana U., Bloomington.) *The child's first days in nursery school; a pamphlet for nursery staff.* New York: New York Committee on Mental Hygiene of the State Charities Aid Association, 1948, 14 p. 15¢.—This pamphlet, for nursery staff members, describes the difficulties experienced by the child in facing separation from his mother and the new life at nursery school. The child may express his feelings by trying to keep his mother with him, or by crying, or by regression to earlier stages of habit training. Sometimes such symptoms may be delayed and sometimes quiet, resigned behavior may show that they are repressed. Specific advice is given to teachers for meeting these problem situations.—*E. B. Mallory.*

1475. Campbell, Doris. (Indiana U., Bloomington.) *How a child feels about entering a nursery center; a pamphlet for parents.* New York, N. Y. Committee on Mental Hygiene of the State Charities Aid Assoc., 1948, 14 p. \$.15.—This pamphlet, written for parents, explains the problems which a child meets when he is separated from his mother and encounters life with strange people in new surroundings. Parents should talk to the child about the school in advance, and entrance to school should be made "a gradual process." A mother should never "slip away," should never threaten, or impose excessive self-restraint on the child. All children are not ready for nursery school at the same age. For every child, the nursery class should be carefully chosen.—*E. B. Mallory.*

1476. Campbell, Doris. (Indiana U., Bloomington.) *What nursery school is like; a pamphlet for parents.* New York: New York Committee on Mental Hygiene of the State Charities Aid Associ-



ation, 1948. 10 p. 15¢.—In this pamphlet for parents, the equipment and activities of a nursery school are described, and a typical days program is outlined. The role of the teacher is explained, and stress is laid on the benefits of an understanding relationship between the parent and the nursery center staff.—*E. B. Mallory.*

1477. De Prosopo, Chris, & Hungerford, Richard H. A complete social program for the mentally retarded. In *Philosophy of occupational education*, (see 24: 1471), 33-41.—An outline is presented for the organization of a division of guidance and placement to carry on a projected social program for the mentally retarded. Such a program would bring together class administration, the utilization of non-teaching services, institutional placement, curricula, instruction and guidance, industrial and social supervision, placement, and retraining.—*G. S. Speer.*

1478. Drabs, J. Contribution à la psychologie de l'étudiant du soir. (Contribution to the psychology of the night-school student.) *Rev. Sci. Pédag.*, 1948, 10, 65-76.—By means of inquiry a study was made of the mentality and needs of pupils in evening courses. The essential conclusion is that instruction intended for these students should be the most direct possible, alive, planned to afford both assistance and direction.—*R. Piret.*

1479. Henry, Arthur G. An appraisal and evaluation of the effectiveness of the special education program in Allegheny County from 1941 to 1947. In *University of Pittsburgh, Abstracts of doctoral dissertations . . . 1948*. Pittsburgh, 1949, 394-403. (*Univ. Pittsburgh Bull.*, 1949, 45, No. 8.)—Abstract of Ed.D. thesis.

1480. Hungerford, Richard H., & De Prosopo, Chris J. The present status of the program. In *Philosophy of occupational education*, (see 24: 1471), 22-23.—The ideal complete program of occupational education for normal children is evaluated in terms of present achievement and problems. The areas briefly considered are occupational information, vocational guidance, vocational training, and social placement.—*G. S. Speer.*

1481. Hungerford, Richard H., De Prosopo, Chris J., & Rosensweig, Louis E. The non-academic pupil. In *Philosophy of occupational education*, (see 24: 1471), 10-18.—The non-academic pupil is defined as "those who, at the age of fifteen will be unable to read at a sixth grade level with interest and with profit." These pupils are discussed in five categories: the socially handicapped, with cultural retardation; the socially maladjusted, who have an emotional disturbance; the clinical academic cases, who suffer some specific difficulties in learning patterns; the mentally deficient without feeble-mindedness, who are below average in intelligence, but who are able to profit from a special educational program; and the mentally deficient with feeble-mindedness, who cannot meet satisfactorily the demands of living.—*G. S. Speer.*

1482. Hungerford, Richard H., & Rosensweig, Louis E. Development of special education for the mentally retarded. In *Philosophy of occupational education*, (see 24: 1471), 19-21.—A table is presented to trace the development of basic trends in the public school education of the retarded child, from the philosophy of custodial care in 1898 to the philosophy of the development of social contribution at the present.—*G. S. Speer.*

1483. Jansen, William. Looking ahead for problem children. In *Philosophy of occupational education*, (see 24: 1471), 1-9.—Special education is defined as the additional machinery by which society attempts to help the handicapped individual to grow to his fullest possible extent as a useful member of society. Five essentials to such a program are discussed: purposeful diagnosis; courageous prognosis; imaginative amelioration; constructive protection; and realistic education.—*G. S. Speer.*

1484. McClymonds, Joseph A. (Boys' Industrial Home of Western Pennsylvania, Oakdale, Pa.) A study of tendencies in the education of delinquent or problem boys in Pennsylvania. In *University of Pittsburgh, Abstracts of doctoral dissertations . . . 1948*. Pittsburgh, 1949, 404-411. (*Univ. Pittsburgh Bull.*, 1949, 45, No. 8.)—Abstract of Ed.D. thesis.

(See also abstract 1296)

#### EDUCATIONAL GUIDANCE

1485. Drucker, A. J. & Remmers, H. H. (Purdue U., Lafayette, Ind.) The validity of university counselor self-ratings. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1949, 40, 168-173.—A rating of Purdue University counseling as a whole and also a self-rating of his own counseling were made by each of 95 counselors who were given also Benz's test, "How I Counsel." Educational, vocational, and personal counseling were differentiated. It was found that self-ratings correlated above .50 with test scores and with ratings made by others. Counselors tend to place their own level of counseling a little above that of the University as a whole.—*E. B. Mallory.*

1486. Planchard, E. Sélection scolaire dans l'enseignement moyen. (Pupil selection in intermediate instruction.) *Nouv. Rev. Pédag.*, 1948, 3, 326-330.—This is a brief review of some works on selection and orientation at the beginning of secondary instruction. The author believes that it would be interesting to undertake investigations of this kind in Belgium.—*R. Piret.*

1487. Strang, Ruth. (Columbia U., New York.) Some current developments in rural guidance. *Nat. educ. Ass. J.*, 1949, 38, 428-429.—Guidance of rural children is still neglected. There is, however, progress in the appreciation of the need and in providing services in the schools and through the homes. The author briefly reviews some of the possibilities in guidance of rural children.—*C. M. Louttit.*

(See also abstracts 893, 945, 1180, 1187)

## EDUCATIONAL MEASUREMENT

1488. Coopridge, H. A., & Laslett, H. R. (Oregon State Coll., Corvallis.) Predictive values of the Stanford Scientific and the Engineering and Physical Science Aptitude Tests. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1948, 8, 683-687.—The American Council on Educational Psychological Examination predicts scholastic achievement (grades in engineering and science courses) as effectively as do special scientific aptitude tests, such as the Stanford Scientific Aptitude Test and the Engineering and Physical Science Test. The latter test correlated only slightly better than the ACE with grades in biology courses. These results were obtained for a group of 376 men college students whose grade point averages were based on work covering an average of 2 academic quarters.—E. Raskin.

1489. Planchard, E. Examens oraux. (Oral examinations.) *Nouv. Rev. Pédag.*, 1948, 3, 458-472.—Oral examinations as they are usually conducted are very subjective. If they were properly organized they could become a good instrument of appreciation, and complete the information provided by the written tests and other sources.—R. Piret.

1490. Planchard, E. Selection au seuil de l'Université. (Selection upon entrance to the university.) *Nouv. Rev. Pédag.*, 1948, 3, 398-400.—An entrance examination upon admission to the university should present proof of the intellectual level of the candidates, a diagnosis of their general culture and the application of prognostic tests. Proofs of the program of instruction are not indispensable.—R. Piret.

1491. Sims, Verner M. (U. Alabama, University.) Questioning some assumptions underlying current achievement testing. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1948, 8, 565-573.—The assumptions underlying achievement testing which are made explicit and examined in this article are as follows (1) the value of a learning experience is indicated by increased ability or skill in handling a situation, (2) by growth in those directions toward which the learning activities are pointed, (3) the value may be inferred from measuring outcomes evident at some particular moment after learning, (4) the only sound interpretation of achievement measures is through comparison with norms, (5) measurement techniques are independent of theories of learning or limited to a particular theory. Awareness of these assumptions may result in fundamental changes in techniques of measurement.—E. Raskin.

1492. Vuyk, R. Schoolvorderingen en I.Q. (School requirements and the I.Q.) *Ned. Tijdschr. Psychol.*, 1948, 2, 116-134.—The Binet-Simon-Terman tests were administered to 300 pupils from 6 to 16 years old, achievement tests not being used at Pays-Bas. By means of the judgment of teachers and parents on one side, and on the other, the number of times each pupil has skipped a grade, the author was able to make comparison. The correlations between the two vary for each child from .75 to .91. Account having been kept of affective conflicts,

nervous troubles and other factors, the author attributes to the I.Q. a certain prognostic value for academic results.—H. F. Tecoz.

(See also abstracts 1221, 1254, 1514)

## EDUCATION STAFF PERSONNEL

1493. Atkinson, Charles E. (Kent State U., O.) Techniques and practices in the selection of teachers as revealed in preferred practices from selected schools. In *University of Pittsburgh, Abstracts of doctoral dissertations . . . 1948*. Pittsburgh, 1949, 302-312. (*Univ. Pittsburgh Bull.*, 1949, 45, No. 8).—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis.

1494. Biber, Barbara, & Lewis, Claudia. (Bank Street Schs., New York.) An experimental study of what young school children expect from their teachers. *Genet. Psychol. Monogr.*, 1949, 40, 3-97.—"A projective picture technique was devised to explore the feelings of children about their relationships to their teachers, and their life in school. Thirteen picture situations, with explanations, and questions were used . . ." The test was given to 94 first and second grade children in a public school, and 25 first grade children in a private experimental school. In general, analysis of the children's responses showed that the experimental school children had a great deal more freedom from pressures and fears. The fact that the children of one teacher in the public school population (a teacher very similar in social values to the teacher in the experimental school) projected values similar to the children in the experimental school caused the authors to believe that "it is entirely possible for a teacher to mold attitudes and values through the classroom atmosphere she creates."—G. G. Thompson.

1495. Planchard, E. Analyse de la fonction magistrale. (Analysis of the authoritative function.) *Nouv. Rev. Pédag.*, 1949, 4, 455-459.—A general idea is presented of the principal conclusions which compensate the work involved in the duties of the professor, necessary attitudes for success in imparting instruction, motives that urge young people to embrace this career, causes of checkmating etc.—R. Piret.

(See also abstract 915)

## PERSONNEL PSYCHOLOGY

1496. Corbin, F. J. Personnel distribution—a major wartime problem. *Milit. Rev., Ft. Leavenworth*, 1949, 29, 55-62.—The properly timed distribution of military personnel according to their skills and qualification with assignment to places and situations affording optimal use has long been a most troublesome problem. Corbin has attempted to improve upon the World War II procedures as applied to the mobilization period but feels that his system could also be made applicable to the supply of replacements for losses during the active fighting. His plan as outlined is, according to the author, simple and requires less operational overhead to put it into

effect while affording "greater flexibility to pipeline supply agencies (personnel) in meeting requirements" and a "better distribution of manpower quality."—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

1497. Goode, Cecil E. (*Veterans Administration, Washington, D. C.*) **Controlling personnel office costs.** *Personnel*, 1949, 25, 320-331.—It is pointed out that staffing standards for personnel offices within one organization can be established, and that personnel programs and costs cannot be intelligently controlled without some form of standards. A simple, general guide which all organizations can use to determine whether their personnel offices are properly staffed cannot be developed, however, in the author's opinion, and such standards must be geared to the individual organization. The development of personnel staffing standards and how to put them to practical use is outlined. A Veterans Administration study along these lines conducted during 1947-48 is described.—*M. Siegel.*

1498. Nelson, Thomas H. **Group work in management and personnel including public administration.** In *Hendry, C. E., A decade of group work*, (see 24: 1224), 133-140.—The techniques of group work are finding increased favor among executives in business and industry. They realize the significance of cooperation among individuals for the best interests of their objective. In industry, group work has appeared under the titles of "Multiple Management," "Consultative Management," "Profit-sharing," and the like. Group work has been successfully utilized in a number of programs of activity in public administration.—*W. W. Brickman.*

1499. Pechoux, M., & Buffard, —. **La psychotechnique à l'usine.** (Psychotechnics in the factory.) *J. méd. Lyon*, 1949, 30, 163-169.—By means of varied tests and by adopting modern methods of psychological observation, the psychotechnician attempts to analyze and to understand the whole personality of the workers whom he examines. The results of his observations, associated with a medical examination, permit of guiding each worker to tasks at which his efforts will find most surely their best employment. This science cannot be neglected and the enterprise as well as the worker will reap benefits from its periodic intervention in the factory.—*F. C. Sumner.*

1500. Pffner, John M. (*U. Southern California.*) **A human relations reading list.** *Personnel*, 1949, 26, 133-145.—Designed to be of aid in discovering a synthesis between basic knowledge about man and society, on the one hand, and orthodox management ideology on the other, this basic reading list offers complete bibliographic information and brief comment on selected books, monographs, and pamphlets in the various fields of study concerned.—*L. N. Mendes.*

1501. Stockford, Lee, & Bissel, H. W. **Factors involved in establishing a merit-rating scale.** *Personnel*, 1949, 26, 94-116.—A step-by-step account is given of significant findings in a series of statistical

studies made at Lockheed Aircraft Corporation to determine the degree to which certain weaknesses inherent in the ratings obtained on the existing merit-rating scale could be reduced or overcome by designing a new scale and by training supervisors in the principles and techniques of rating.—*L. N. Mendes.*

1502. University of Washington, Institute of Labor Economics. **Job opportunities for racial minorities in the Seattle area.** Seattle, Wash.: University of Washington Press, 1948, 30 p.—A group of representative employers, union officials, and employment agencies in Seattle were interviewed to ascertain job opportunities for Negroes, Chinese, Japanese, and Filipinos in the city. There is unquestionably inequality of job opportunities. Employers blame unions, unions the employers, and department stores blame the customers for this discrimination.—*G. K. Morlan.*

(See also abstract 1282)

#### SELECTION & PLACEMENT

1503. Mandell, Milton M. & Adams, Sidney. (*U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.*) **Selection of physical scientists.** *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1948, 8, 575-581.—This is a preliminary report on the methods used by the U. S. Civil Service Commission in the selection of physicists, chemists, and research engineers. Of the battery of tests developed, the most promising appear to be a "Hypotheses" test, a Biographical Information Blank and subject-matter tests, as judged by their correlation with the criteria of competence (ratings of ability and salary level). The tests making up the tentative battery are briefly described.—*E. Raskin.*

1504. Wickham, Mary. **Follow-up of personnel selection in the A. T. S.** *Occup. Psychol., Lond.*, 1949, 23, 153-169.—All recruits who entered service during a 12 month period in 1942-1943 were followed up, resulting in complete records for over 39,000 auxiliaries. Detailed data are presented showing the relationship between various tests used and success in training and job placements. Over 94% of the recruits selected for training were successful, and similar results were found for job success. Efficient selection was lowered in jobs where the demand and supply relations presented careful selection. Paper and pencil tests were found to be highly predictive of success in operational and practical jobs. For the more difficult jobs, high educational achievement was found to be of greatest value in predicting success in training and performance.—*G. S. Speer.*

#### LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

1505. Dersheimer, Frederick W. (*E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.*) **A psychiatrist looks at human relations in industry.** *Personnel*, 1949, 26, 156-162.—The realistic situations of industrial life serve as a testing ground for mental health. Unrealistic attitudes, usually believed to be associated with the disturbed individual, may develop on a mass basis and so affect the emotional



health of the group. The tendency to flee from reality which is disclosed by the study of normal people at work may be a product of certain wide-spread misconceptions, such as: the over-emphasis on clever ideas, per se; the tendency, when men have produced results in one field, to assume that they are experts in all others; the tendency to confuse material security with emotional security. The mental health of the individual is the starting point in any realistic approach to human relations.—L. N. Mendes.

1506. Main, T. F. **Industrial stress and psychiatric illness.** In Rees, J. R., *Modern practice in psychological medicine*, (see 24: 1284), 397-413.—Such variables as the external relations of the worker, intellectual handicap and job settlement and emotional instability and job settlement are discussed from the viewpoint of the worker in the industrial situation.—N. H. Pronko.

1507. Ram, Pars. **Some problems of morale of mill labourers.** *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1944, 19, 92-99.—The transition of factory workers from villages to industrial centers in India has produced problems of morale. A cultural lag exists which produces maladjustments. The most noticeable changes are in habits of work, individual responsibility and social relations. To overcome the cultural lag and correct the maladjustments the workers must be provided with adult education, recreational facilities, formal organization and good supervision.—W. E. Walton.

1508. Uris, A. & Shapin, B. **Working with people; human relations for the plant and office supervisor.** New York: Macmillan, 1949. xvi, 311 p. \$3.00.—Numerous personnel problems in a manufacturing department are presented in semi-fictional style. Dialogue between individuals concerned explains each situation and suggests a way of dealing with it. At intervals the problems and solutions are summarized in lists. 25 short chapters cover such topics as workers' motivation, self-survey of supervisory attitudes, proper ways of correcting, instructing, rewarding, hiring, inducting, and dismissing employees. There are brief references to psychosomatic disease and research in personnel work. The material is addressed to supervisors on all levels and assumes no special background in psychology.—R. Tyson.

1509. Van Delden, E. H. **The 10 basic principles of sound human relations.** *Personnel*, 1949, 25, 313-319.—A set of principles is presented which is designed to help create job enthusiasm among employees and to enable the making of friends of union bargaining agents. Such characteristics of individuals as dislike of domination, pugnacity, sentimentality and others are discussed.—M. Siegel.

(See also abstract 1122.)

#### INDUSTRIAL AND OTHER APPLICATIONS

1510. Delys, L. **Le sens humain de la psychotechnique.** (The human character in psychotechnics.) *Cah. Pédag.*, 1949, 9, 3-15.—This is a defense

of a psychotechnic truly human and social, and an exposition of its methods in the different departments—academic, professional, and military.—R. Pirel.

1511. Rodger, Alec. (U. London, Eng.) **What is industrial psychology?** *Occup. Psychol.*, Lond., 1949, 23, 170-179.—Industrial psychology is both a science and a technology. As a scientist the industrial psychologist observes, describes, and attempts to explain the behavior of people as workers, as a technician he helps to improve their effectiveness at work. The term occupational psychology is felt to be more accurately descriptive of the content of the field.—G. S. Speer.

#### INDUSTRY

1512. Bell, R. G. (144 Hendon Ave., Northmount P. O., Ont.) **Industry as a medium for the promotion of mental health.** *Canad. med. Ass. J.*, 1949, 60, 220-224.—The industrial physician is in a key-position to exert a mental hygiene influence. What is needed to make his influence felt are: (1) adequate training to treat the milder psychogenic disorders and to give advice in mental and social hygiene; (2) acquaintancing of industrial nurses with psychogenic disorders; (3) institution of pre-employment and post-employment health examinations; (4) institution of group therapy for educational and psychotherapeutic purposes.—F. C. Sumner.

1513. Humes, John F. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) **Supervisory training.—Why, what, how.** *U. Illinois, Inst. Labor Indstr. Relat. Publ.*, 1949, Ser. A, 3(3). 24 p. (*Univ. Ill. Bull.*, 1949, 47(2).)—The reasons for the values of formal training in industry are presented in the form of a discussion between two plant superintendents. The introduction of psychology and methods of training are discussed.—C. M. Louttit.

1514. [Knutson, H. C.] **Supplementary report on project on pre-flight grades.** (Psychological studies of training techniques). Port Washington, L. I., N. Y.: U. S. Navy Special Devices Center, 1949. 10 p. (Tech. Rep.-SDC 383-1-10.)—The effects of installing new grading procedures for Naval Pre-Flight School examinations are discussed. There was an immediate decrease in number of examination failures and an increase in intercorrelation of final course grades. This is attributed to setting up a standard difficulty level for all tests. Suggestions for maintaining and improving further the new standardized grading system are offered. It is recommended that the development of selective devices wait until valid and standardized methods of evaluating performance are developed further in all areas of training.—M. W. Raben.

1515. Littauer, Sebastian B., & Abruzzi, Adam. (Columbia U., New York.) **A survey of time-study practices.** *Personnel*, 1949, 26, 123-132.—Replies given by 91 industrial firms to questions concerning key topics in their time-study practices are tabulated. Topics include: training of those engaged in

time-study work; the function of time and motion study; time-study procedure; physical details of procedures; methods of treating the observed data; rating and allowances.—*L. N. Mendes.*

1516. Luckiesh, Matthew. Important concepts underlying lighting for critical seeing. *Illum. Engng. N. Y.*, 1949, 44, 226-230.—A survey is made of the relationships between light intensity and distribution and the nature of the visual mechanism and perception. Footcandle levels of illumination and brightness levels of reflectance are related to the visibility threshold and ease of seeing.—*G. W. Knox.*

1517. Pothoven, W. J., & Schuringa, A. (Central Air Med. Board, Ypenburg, Holland.) Hearing standards in airline transport pilots. *J. Aviat. Med.*, 1949, 20, 171-178.—This is a general discussion of hearing standards for airline pilots and methods of conducting auditory examinations.—*A. Chapanis.*

1518. Schleh, Edward C. How do you use wage surveys? *Personnel*, 1949, 26, 88-93.—Factors of a practical wage survey are analyzed with special reference to the needs of the individual company and to adjustments that are necessary during periods of changing business activity and labor supply. Problems discussed include: use of weighted averages; handling of bonuses and employee benefits; survey of ranges; survey of supervisory, staff, and technical jobs; special conditions affecting surveys of rates; advisability of the "equal to the average" policy.—*L. N. Mendes.*

1519. Wolff, L. C. What is comfortable lighting. *Illum. Engng. N. Y.*, 1949, 44, 215-217.—Comfortable seeing involves not only the light distribution of the light source but also the reflectance relationships within the visual field. The following factors are considered (1) the brightness of the surfaces comprising the visual task, (2) the surface brightnesses immediately surrounding the visual task, and (3) the brightness contrasts in the peripheral region of the visual field while performing the tasks.—*G. W. Knox.*

(See also abstracts 988, 1447)

#### BUSINESS & COMMERCE

1520. Littlejohn, Vance T. (Woman's Coll., U. North Carolina, Greensboro.) Relationship between selected degrees of angle of typewriting copy and ocular fatigue in typewriting. In *University of Pittsburgh, Abstracts of doctoral dissertations . . . 1948*. Pittsburgh, 1949, 290-301. (*Univ. Pittsburgh Bull.*, 1949, 45, No. 8.)—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis.

(See also abstracts 986, 1173, 1441)

#### PROFESSIONS

1521. Frank, Jerome D. (Vet. Adm., Washington, D. C.) Management of emotional reactions in patients with somatic disease. *Vet. Adm. tech. Bull.*, 1947, TB-10-35, 11 p.—This bulletin deals with physician-patient relationships, with particular reference to the relationship in Veterans Administration

hospitals. The initial interview is discussed with emphasis on the fact that the doctor should convey his interest in the patient by use of reassurance and being alert to his personal problems. Suggestions are given as to proper diagnostic and treatment measures. The author believes that group attitudes are most important in aiding the patient to regain his strength and stresses the importance of group therapy, vocational rehabilitation, and the work of social service organizations.—*C. P. Froehlich.*

1522. Levin, A. J. Maine, McLennan, and Freud. *Psychiatry*, 1948, 11, 177-191.—Sir Frederick Maine and Freud proceeded in substantially the same direction although the former was interested in the origin of legal institutions and in the development of the social products called "laws" while the latter sought explanations for impulses that motivated all activity, legal and otherwise. "How the painstaking researches of another student of the law, John Ferguson McLennan, contributed to the ultimate results will appear subsequently."—*N. H. Pronko.*

1523. Murray, Harold A. (624 Mt. Prospect Ave., Newark, N. J.) Religion and medicine. *J. med. Soc. N. J.*, 1949, 46, 248-250.—The part that religion has played in medicine is traced in the magic era, the priestly era, the scholastic era, in old customs still persisting, and in physician-clerics. It is concluded that religion and medicine are not and never have been in conflict. Through the ages there has been evidenced a close relationship. The best physician is one who is skilled in his art and has a keen appreciation of the spiritual value of life. He recognizes the great aid that a wise clergyman can give in effecting relief, particularly in the psychosomatic phase of illness.—*F. C. Sumner.*

1524. Roe, Anne. Analysis of group Rorschachs of biologists. *Rorschach Res. Exch.*, 1949, 13, 25-43.—Group Rorschachs were obtained—and scored according to the inspection technique—from 188 biologists. An elaborate statistical analysis was made of the scoring categories and presented here in 15 extensive tables. No differences according to sex or rank were revealed, and no conclusive differences between public and private institutions or geographical regions. Suggestive differences appeared among occupational sub-groups but "more striking is the consistency with which certain findings appear, however the total group is subdivided . . . relatively high number of entries for above average use of unusual details, a very high incidence of shading and color shock and a considerable restriction in the use of human movement. Shading shock is not associated with dominance of teaching or research interests."—*E. M. L. Burchard.*

1525. Roe, Anne. Psychological examinations of eminent biologists. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1949, 13, 225-246.—As part of a project to study the lives, personalities and work of 20 biologists, chosen for eminence in research, 3 tests were administered. Data from the Rorschach, the TAT, and a Verbal-Spatial-Mathematical test are presented. Wide

individual differences appear on all of the tests. Significant findings and relationships between the tests are discussed.—S. G. Dulsky.

1526. Speer, George S. (Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago.) Toward success in chemical engineering. *Chem. Engng. Progr.*, 1949, 45, 10-11; 26.—Success in chemical engineering depends on technical knowledge and skills, and on ability to adjust to other persons. Interest measures of chemical engineering students indicate a low score for areas dealing with people. In contrast, the scores of practicing engineers show an increasing rating in these areas. Vocational guidance for chemical engineering must keep in mind the need for skill in inter-personal relations.—C. M. Louttit.

1527. Steele, Eleanor A. The problem of teaching psychological attitudes to medical students. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1949, 106, 59-64.—There is a need to make medical students aware of the psychological factors in illness, to have them view patients as people. Methods of teaching psychiatry to further these aims are outlined. Classroom discussions and autobiographical techniques, in addition to lectures, are used to increase the students' understanding of their own adjustment mechanisms and so to give them a tolerance for the adjustment problems of others. The teaching program is evaluated in terms of material offered by the students and student answers to critical questionnaires.—R. D. Weitz.



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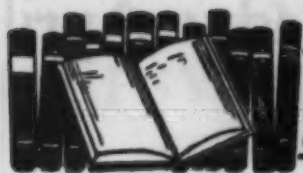
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